

**THE IMPACT OF PROTECTED AREAS ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF
LOCAL COMMUNITIES AT MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK, TANZANIA**

GLADSTONE FANUEL MLAY

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN TOURISM
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

2014

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation entitled, “The impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities at Mikumi National Park, Tanzania” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in Tourism Planning and Management of The Open University of Tanzania.

.....
Dr. Emmanuel P. Mhache

(Supervisor)

.....
Date

COPYRIGHT

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without written prior permission of the author or the written permission of Open University of Tanzania in that behalf.

DECLARATION

I, Gladstone Fanuel Mlay, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented to any University for award and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to the Almighty God the Creator of the universe for having kept me healthy during the writing of this dissertation. He was always there to listen and answer to the cry of those who despair and give up. I dedicate this work to my lovely wife Neema Marengo, my parents Mr. and Mrs. Fanuel Petro Mlay who gave me unconditional love and support throughout my life. I also dedicate this dissertation to my children Godson and Brytone. Also to my lovely brothers and sister Tumaini Mlay, Joseph Mlay, and Happiness Mlay who encouraged and prayed for me since i began my studies. Finally, not to forget my uncle Prof. Calvin Marrealle for his love, passion and prayers for me during all the period of my study at The Open University of Tanzania.

ABSTRACT

In many developing countries there are disputes related to the small contribution of Protected areas and other categories of attractions in sustaining livelihoods of the local communities living adjacent to the protected areas compared to other land use practices. This study was done in seven villages located adjacent to Mikumi National Park in order to examine impacts of Mikumi National Park on people's livelihoods, particularly regarding on the livelihoods of local communities where the economic, social, cultural and environment services provided by MINAPA, therefore, a way out of poverty. Questionnaires, focus groups discussions, field observations and secondary data from different sources were used to collect information. The data collected were analyzed using SPSS and simple descriptive statistics. The results revealed that, local communities have a negative attitude towards protected areas where 54.5% of the respondents said that, there is a little benefits, 27.3% of respondents said that they benefits, 16.9% of the respondents said that, they do not benefit from MINAPA because always there is a lot of conflicts and cases among the park and local communities and even killed by park rangers. 1.3% of the respondent said that, government is the one who benefit because they collect revenues, taxes and other fees which sent direct to TANAPA. Based on the findings in this study, a number of recommendations were made, such as to carry out thorough seminars, workshops and educations with local communities, discussing on how they can alleviate poverty through protected areas and how to solve problems, effective participation of local community in policy planning, management of protected areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In this study, many individuals were involved in one way or another. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude's for the hospitality they have extended to me. However, this is not easy to thanks every one due to the long list. Nevertheless, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude's to the distinguished one.

First and foremost, I would like to thanks God the almighty for providing me with the wisdom and strength to finish this dissertation. I would like to pass my special gratitude to my Supervisor, Dr. Emmanuel Patroba Mhache of the Department of Geography, The Open University of Tanzania through out the study from the research Proposal up to the completion of the dissertation for his valuable suggestions, comments, patience, encouragement and guidance.

My sincere gratitude be extended to my parents for their financial and moral support during the whole period of my study at The Open University of Tanzania. Also special thanks to Mr. Damian Saru a head of department of Community Conservation Services at MINAPA, pack ranger, ward leaders, local communities, all teachers of Mikumi Mpya primary school, Mikumi old primary schools and Mikumi Secondary School for their help.

Many thanks goes to my colleagues at The Open University of Tanzania, in particular the students of Master in Tourism Management and Planning for their great support of materials and giving me wonderful experiences while studying together. I wish to state hereby that all deficiencies or errors that may be contained in this document are absolutely my sole responsibility.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF PLATES	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the Problem.....	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	6
1.4.1 General Objective.....	6
1.4.2 Specific Objectives.....	6
1.5 Research Questions	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Justification of the Study.....	8
1.8 Limitations of the Study.....	8

1.9	Scope of the study	9
CHAPTER TWO		10
2.0	LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1	Introduction	10
2.2	Definition of Terms	10
2.2.1	Protected Areas	10
2.2.2	Livelihood	11
2.2.3	Community and Local Community	11
2.2.4	Households	12
2.3	Theoretical Literature Review	12
2.3.1	Social Representation Theory	12
2.3.2	The Behavioural Theory	13
2.3.3	Environmental Theory	14
2.4	Empirical literature review	16
2.4.1	National Parks And Protected Areas at Costa Rica	16
2.4.2	Tourism and Livelihood on Local Communities at Botswana	17
2.4.3	Protected Areas and Livelihood of Local Communities at Kenya	19
2.5	Policies and Regulations Guiding Protected Areas	20
2.5	Conceptual framework	26
2.6	Research Gap	28
CHAPTER THREE		30
3.0	THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	30
3.1	Introduction	30
3.2	Area of the study	30

3.3	Research Design.....	31
3.4	Population of the Study	32
3.5	Sampling Procedure and Sample Size.....	32
3.5.1	Sampling Procedure	32
3.5.2	Sample Frame and Sample Size	33
3.6	Sources of Data	34
3.6.2	Primary Data	35
3.6.2	Secondary Data	35
3.7	Data Collection Methods.....	36
3.7.1	Questionnaires	36
3.7.2	Interviews	36
3.7.3	Focus Group Discussion.....	37
3.7.4	Observation	37
3.8	Validity and Reliability	38
3.8.1	Validity.....	38
3.8.2	Reliability	39
3.9	Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation	40
3.10	Ethical Research Issues	41
	CHAPTER FOUR.....	42
4.0	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	42
4.1	Introduction	42
4.2	Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents	42
4.2.1	Respondents by Period/Time Work	45
4.3	Local community Perceptions Towards MINAPA	46

4.4	The Impacts of Protected Areas on the Livelihoods of Local Communities	47
4.5	Types of Projects Offered by Mikumi National Park and the Benefits in General	53
4.5.1	Types of Projects Offered by Mikumi National Park	53
4.5.2	Contribution of MINAPA on the Livelihood of Local Communities	55
4.6	Challenges Facing Livelihoods of Local Communities Living Adjacent to Mikumi National Park	59
4.7	Measures to Overcome Challenges Facing Protected Areas and Livelihoods of Local Communities	61
4.8	Discussion of the Findings	63
	CHAPTER FIVE.....	66
	5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	66
5.1	Introduction	66
5.2.1	Summary of the Study	66
5.2.2	Summary of the Main Finding	66
5.3	Conclusion.....	68
5.4.1	Recommendations	69
5.4.2	Reccommendations for Further Research Study	71
	REFERENCE	73
	APPENDICES	79

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Population and Sample Selection.....	34
Table 4.1	Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	44
Table 4.2	Respondents by Period/Time Works	45
Table 4.3	Local community Perceptions Towards MINAPA.....	47
Table 4.4	Positive Economic Impact.....	48
Table 4.5	Positive socio-Cultural Impact.....	49
Table 4.6	Positive Environmental Impact	50
Table 4.7	Negative Economic Impact	51
Table 4.8	Negative Socio-Cultural Impact.....	52
Table 4.9	Negative Environment Impact	53
Table 4.10	Types Of Projects Offered by MINAPA from 2001 – 2014.....	54
Table 4.11	Number of Projects Offered by MINAPA from 2001 – 2014.....	56
Table 4.12	Amount of Money That Contributed by MINAPA from 2001 to 2014... 58	
Table 4.13	Challenges Facing Livelihoods Of Local Communities Living Adjacent to Mikumi National Park	60
Table 14	Measures to Overcome Challenges Facing Protected Areas and Livelihoods Of Local Communities.....	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Protected Areas and Livelihood of the Local Community’s Impact 26

Figure 3:1 Mikumi National Park Map..... .31

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 4.1 The Ihombwe Dispensary at Kilosa District which was Built by
MINAPA 54

Plate 4.2 The Water Supply Projects at Mikumi Mpya Primary which was Built
by MINAPA 57

Plate 4.3 Mikumi Secondary School, Female Hostel which was Supported by
MINAPA 57

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWF	-	African Wildlife Foundation
CBC	-	Community Based Conservation
CBOS	-	Community Based Organisations
CCDPS	-	Community Conservationity Development Programme
GBIF	-	Global Biodiversity Information Facility Projects
IGPS	-	Income Generating Projects
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation
JUKUMU	-	Jumuia ya Kulinda na Kuhifadhi Matumizi Endelevu ya Maliasili
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MINAPA	-	Mikumi National Park
MNRT	-	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MTK	-	Ministry of Tourism in Kenya
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OP	-	Outreach Programme
OPM	-	Outreach Programs Manager
PAs	-	Protected Areas
REPOA	-	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SCIP	-	Support for Community Initiative Projects
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TANAPA:	-	Tanzania National Parks
UNEP	-	United Nation Environment Programme

UNEP-WCMC	-	United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNESCO	-	United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organisation
URT	-	The United Republic of Tanzania
WMAs	-	Wildlife Management Areas
WWF	-	World Wide Fund for Nature

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the background to the problem, statement of the problem and objectives of the study. It further focus on research questions, significance of the study, justification of the study and limitation of the study.

1.2 Background to the Problem

Protected areas represent the heart of the world's political and economic commitment to conserve biodiversity and related natural and cultural resources. On the basis of national returns, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC 2000) has recently calculated that there are more than 102,000 protected areas throughout the world. The protected areas cover more than 11.5% of the terrestrial surface of the earth (only 3.4% of the entire surface covers marine protected areas) (UNEP & WB, 2007). These sites have been established by virtually, all countries of the world and are managed by regulations and rules with the aims of meeting conservation goals. Conservation approaches, however, are evolving rapidly, responding to social and economic changes as well as advances in natural and social sciences.

Costa Rica covers 51,100 sq km of land in a consolidated system of protected areas that covers 25% of the territory characterized by its natural beauty providing refuge to approximately 4% of the world's total biodiversity (INB, 2007). In 2005, the

income from tourism accounted about 8% of the GDP with more than one million tourists visiting the country (Estado de la Nación, 2006). These revenues are obtained from park fees and fees entering the protected areas. The protected areas are very important for the country's economy and conservation of biodiversity. Costa Rica established the community national project which support both local communities and protected areas.

Local communities living in rural and remote areas of Australia, like their counterparts elsewhere, are concerned with promoting and maintain their active involvement in the pursuit of protected areas based on environmental security and sustainable economic livelihoods on their ancestral lands (Australian Govt, Dept Environment, 2012). In the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biodiversity, the Australian government is committed in enhancing the effective participation of indigenous Australians in the management and protection of biological diversity (Australian Govt, Dept Environment 2012). There are various legal and practical reasons for the Australian government to incorporate indigenous customary interests into the broader Australian project of land, sea and resources.

In Africa, approximately seven percent of the land area has been designated as protected area (UNEP-WCMC, 2001). In total, Africa contains 1,254 protected areas (UNEP 2001) including 198 marine protected areas, 50 biosphere reserves, 80 Wetlands of International Importance and 34 World Heritage sites (UNEP, 2012). Protected area coverage differs obviously within Africa; for example, a substantially higher proportion of the land area is designated as protected areas in Southern Africa

than into her sub-regions, this means that a total of 97.97 million hector (14.41%) which includes a total of 673 sites (UNEP, 2001). Lack of financial support and enforcement are common problems in African protected areas, resulting in encroachment by human activities and settlements. However, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 18% of the global mean investment in protected areas (Krantz, 2001).

In Kenya all protected areas, including National Parks, belong to the State, where indigenous peoples and local communities are excluded from participation in development and implementation of management and conservation plans (MTK,2001). The only exception is those living in the buffer zones and wildlife migratory routes, who are given incentives such as conservation education and support for social and economic initiatives, such as beadwork, campsites and bee-keeping. The Wildlife Act of 1976, empowers the responsible Minister to allow the indigenous and local communities to create community areas (protected areas) in which they can enjoy rights and carry out activities that are compatible with wildlife conservation (MTK 2001). Wildlife user rights such as game farming, firewood collection, and controlled extraction of mining resources for subsistence use are granted by the government. The State has tried to implement the policy by supporting social and economic projects. For instance, in Amboseli National Park, the park management shares 25% of the revenue generated with the Maasai indigenous peoples in the form of cash payments whereas the Ogiek indigenous peoples of Mount Elgon do not receive any cash revenue except for financial support from social projects (Ministry of Tourism-Kenya2001). The Kenya Wildlife Service,

through its Community Conservation Programme, supports social and economic projects such as bee keeping, health centres and education projects for the indigenous peoples and local communities living next to protected areas in the form of revenue sharing. (July 2008, Kenya forest programme).

Tanzania allocated more than 25% of its total area for Wildlife National Parks and protected areas (Tourism Statistical Bulletin, 2013). There are 16 National Parks, 28 Game Reserves, 44 Game Controlled Areas, 1 Conservational Area (Ngorongoro Conservation Areas Authority) and 3 Marine Parks (Mafia island Marine park, Tanga coelacanth marine park and Mnazi-Bay-Ruvuma estuary marine park (MPRU, 2014). Tourism is among the most important industry in Tanzania, accounting for 25% of foreign exchange earnings (Tourism Survey, 2012). Tourism industry in Tanzania has been growing steadily and is a sector which has potential contribution to economic growth in Tanzania. The number of tourists visiting Tanzania has increased from 501,669 in 2000 to 1,095,884 in 2013 (Tourism Statistical Bulletin, 2013). National tourism earnings have grown by over 10% annually for more than a decade, from US\$ 739.06 million in 2000 to US\$ 1,853 million in 2013 (Tourism Statistical Bulletin, 2013).

In recent years, protected areas have been increasingly recognized for its economic potential for contributing to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Its geographical expansion and labour intensive nature support employment and can be particularly relevant in remote and rural areas, where live three quarters of the two billion people under extreme poverty conditions (WTO, 2002). Protected areas play

a significant role in reducing income poverty especially for the community living in rural areas of developing countries where there is presence of poverty.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on both the reason and the process of their establishment on one hand and the opportunities that they bring thereafter on the other, protected areas are principally designed to ensure survival of the endangered resources. They are, at the same time, obliged to contribute to the improvement of livelihood of local communities surrounding the protected areas. This philosophy is rooted on the assumption that protected areas have taken pieces of lands that accommodate resources and other supplies which are critical to the existence of humans and other organisms. In many cases the process of establishing protected areas was preceded with the need to seek consent of all stakeholder communities to these areas. This alone is a gesture of appreciating the role and stake that communities have to the protected area in the country. In addition, one of the key principles in the management of the protected areas in the country requires that communities living in the proximity continue to benefit out of the collections that these areas attract, and in turn for the communities to hold themselves responsible in protecting them.

There is no shortage of reports in the media and academia alike which seem to provide a proof that the way protected areas are managed now and relationships that they have with these communities fall outside the very philosophy on which they were established. Conflicts between the two parties are numerous some leading to people's fatalities. Communities have been reported to be variedly dissatisfied with

what they gain from the protected areas, and that they have not been a key part on the decision making processes.

From the above anecdote it is not difficult to see that points of emphasis in the research and discussion around the protected areas and the impact they have to the surrounding communities is largely centred on the 'relations' structure and aggregated impacts to these communities. Disaggregation of impact, for example the impact that only tourism in the protected areas has to communities is what is not adequately studied, and more so on protected areas found in the southern tourism circuit. This research is therefore designed to ascertain the impacts of protected areas, through tourism, on the livelihood of local communities living adjacent to the Mikumi National Park in Tanzania.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this study was to examine the impact of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities adjacent to Mikumi National Park.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To explore local communities perceptions towards protected areas on supporting the livelihoods.
- ii) To identify the contribution of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities.
- iii) To describe challenges facing local communities living adjacent to MINAPA

- iv) To assess measures used to eliminate challenges facing protected areas and livelihoods of local communities.

1.5 Research Questions

- i) What is the perception of local communities towards protected area on the livelihoods of local communities?
- ii) What are the impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?
- iii) What are the challenges facing livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to protected areas?
- iv) What are the measures to overcome challenges facing protected area and livelihoods of local communities?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The result of this study provides an understanding of how communities are benefiting from protected areas and tourism industry. This study is an essential for adding inputs on designing national policies, strategies and regulations for involving communities in management of the protected areas. This is expected to be beneficial because it is expected to realize the contribution of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities and the development of tourism industry. This study also helps tourism stakeholders to know the benefits that communities derive from protected area and hence to come up with strategies which will bring more awareness to communities. The study is important to MINAPA and other organizations (such as NGO's and JICA) to take part in supporting the effort of

developing income generating projects to local communities' livelihoods living adjacent to Mikumi National Park, Also TANAPA will be in a position to budget fund according to the CCS program and SCIP fund currently amounts to 7.5% of each park's operations, so as to help local communities living adjacent to Mikumi National Park to participate in protection activities and get socio-economic benefits.

1.7 Justification of the Study

This research helps to link between the local communities and protected areas managements (MINAPA) and describes how protected areas having the direct and or indirect effect on the livelihoods of local communities by providing the socio-economic services like education, health, water, agriculture and security. The research also contributes to the knowledge of effect of protected areas on the livelihood assets and the vulnerability, context that can be link to poverty reduction. Moreover, collected knowledge will be used as a guideline for increasing the positive direct and indirect benefits for local communities and reduce the negative effect.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

Some of the participants like head of Community Conservation Services (CCS) and other leaders were out of the offices, so it was very difficult to meet appointments and lack enough time to fill in the questionnaires and be interviewed due to the farmer's week (nanenane). These hinder effectiveness collection of detailed and relevant information for this study. Reluctance of respondents, in the organization were not able to cooperate and give out information concerning the confidential issues like money or how much MINAPA contributed to adjacent communities and

even how much MINAPA gain as a total income since 2001. Junior staffs feared their bosses thus failed to provide information required. Local communities were reluctant to be interviewed due to the educational reasons, especially for the questionnaire which required to be filled by them.

Another limitation was funds. Always a good research needs enough funds, as a self sponsored student, there was the problem of insufficient fund to conduct the research due to the fact that the researcher was conducted within the MINAPA and surrounding villages like Doma, Mikumi, Ruhembe, Kihelezo, Kisasi, Gomero and Lumango, lack of accommodation facilities, meal, telephone call as well as stationeries. Some of the participants were very difficult to meet their appointment on time and even to fill the questionnaire, most of them they were not ready to fill the questions, they like to ask the questions and fill it as a researcher. Apart from these limitations, the researcher managed to collect sufficient data to answer research questions.

1.9 Scope of the study

This study was conducted in Mikumi National Park. The Mikumi National Park is located in Morogoro region within three different districts of Morogoro rural, Kilosa and Mvomero.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the review of literature related to this study. It gives insights on various arguments that have been put forward by various scholars on protected area at global level, regional level and local level. The chapter also explores the impacts of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities and factors enhancing benefits of protected areas worldwide and Tanzania in specific. Based on the shortcomings of the literature, the chapter finally presents research gap and conceptual framework.

2.2 Definition of Terms

2.2.1 Protected Areas

Protected area is defined as geographical space that recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values (IUCN, 2008). Protected areas include: National Parks, wilderness areas, community conserved areas, nature reserves and antiquities sites. These area are mainstay of biodiversity conservation and it contribute to people's livelihoods. Protected areas are at the core of efforts towards conserving nature and the services it provides us a food, clean water supply, medicines and protection from the impacts of natural disasters. Their role in helping mitigate and adapt to climate change is also increasingly recognized.

2.2.2 Livelihood

Livelihood is a means by which a living is secured. According to Chambers and Conway (1992) a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. It comprises the activities, the assets and the access that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household. Also, according to (Ellis 2000) livelihood consists of assets (natural, physical, financial, human and social capital), the activities and access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that, together, determine the living gained by the individual or household. Access to assets, for example land, together with the crop production activities and other income generating activities, determines the living gained by a household or an individual.

2.2.3 Community and Local Community

Mattessich and Monsey (2004) define community as a people who live within a geographically defined area and have social and psychological ties with each other and with the place where they live. Business dictionary, (2014) defined local community as a group of individuals that interact within their immediate surroundings.

A typical local community consists of business operators, public agency staff and residents, and their interactions can include the sharing of resources, information and assistance, as well as the establishment of commercial relationships between local businesses and consumers.

2.2.4 Households

According to business dictionary (2014) define households as the people living together in one house collectively or a household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space are not shared. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models, and is important to the fields of economics, inheritance. Household models include the family, varieties of blended families, share housing, group homes, boarding houses, houses in multiple occupation.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

Parks and protected areas provide a unique opportunity for users to experience many aspects of their lives in a natural setting. However, it is this need of users to experience those personal aspects which is providing parks and protected areas with their largest natural threats (Dearden & Rollins, 2002). Through protected areas and local community there are three theories or models that include the theory of behavioural, theory of flow and theory of new environment which can be used in research to better understand the general concept when the local community are interacting with parks and protected areas.

2.3.1 Social Representation Theory

Social representation theory (SRT) is one of main theories in social psychology. It has parallels in sociological theory in social constructionism and symbolic

interactionism, in historical terms 'social representation theory' is considered to be based on the work of Durkheim on 'collective representations, in general social representation theory seeks to understand the reality of the society (Yutyunyong 2009). It has been referred in different literature that human are social beings living through interaction with each other. Individuals do not think in isolation, instead they construct a framework of shared reference or opinions which define how they think of the world around them. Such shared reference or opinions or attitudes can be viewed as social representations. From this theory, it is important that local livelihood views should always be identified and represented knowledge should be to organize the protected areas which automatically on a much more specific level will promote livelihoods of local communities.

Yutyunyong (2009) explains SRT framework can explain how individual perceptions or representations towards tourism development regulate individual actions and outcomes by finding a relationship between socio-economic and other factors such as values, beliefs, norms and perceptions of tourism development. This stipulates that residents may seek the benefits of protected areas in exchange for something estimated to equal the benefits they offer in return, such as resources provided to tourism developers, tour operators, and tourists. Included in the bundle offered by residents are support for appropriate development, host community's hospitality, and tolerance for tourism-caused inconveniences.

2.3.2 The Behavioural Theory

A research tool which looks at how people feel and act when they are in a state of

leisure. This approach looks at how users engage in an activity while allowing for the users expected sociological benefits to be analyzed (Manning, 1999, Dearden & Rollins, 2002;). The theory deals with how individuals develop cognitive, functioning and learn through acting on their environment by engaging in the sectoral which can be benefited in one ways or another. This takes places when the visitors, management and other people try to provide any needs to the local communities living adjacent to protected areas.

2.3.3 Environmental Theory

This theory is used to measure the pro-environmental orientation and motives of people (Dunlap *et al*, 2000). This theory was constructed to help understand people's feelings towards environmental issues and actions. In the late 1970's the emergence of the "space-ship earth" idea was forefront in the society (Dunlap & Van Liere, 1978). The assessment of people attitudes towards the environment will be key to understanding the future motives of people when dealing with parks and protected areas.

The behavioural theory has managed to move from the chains of causal explanations towards people feel and act when they are in a state of leisure that engage in an activity while allowing for the users expected sociological benefits. Taking that into account, the use of behavioural theory in this study will help to understand the general concept when the local community are interacting with protected areas. The MINAPA management, visitors and local communities tend to realize that, every one they depend on each other. Protected areas can survive if there is a local

communities who love it and local communities can survive well if they love and protect the protected areas effectively and the MINAPA management will succeed to have sustainable protected areas when they cooperate with local communities effectively.

Ashley *et al* (1998) pointed out that the participation of the local communities in tourism activities can range from the individual to the whole community including a variety of activities from employment and supplying goods and services to community enterprise ownership and joint ventures. Community participation in the conservation and management of tourism resources is the redistribution of power that enables communities presently excluded from the political and economic processes to be deliberately included in the day to day management of tourism resources (Arnstein, 1969). Protected areas including tourism industry like any other industry, relies on the good will and cooperation of local people because they are part of its product so it is important for the communities to be involved in managing and exploiting tourism resources in their areas. The local communities view protected area as a source of development, which enable them to improve their living standards by getting the direct and indirect benefits through selling their small products, without having to sell off their natural resources or compromise their culture (Wells, 1996). The poor relationship between protected areas management and local communities in many developing countries like Tanzania is one of causative of conflicts rather than one of support and local communities typically perceive protected areas as a burden on their land use (Urbano, 1995) in the sense that, they have a

lot of protected areas but they do not benefit from it. Edgell (1990) pointed out that conservationists view the growing number of local people and their basic needs as a major threat to the conservation of the protected area. Akama (1996) argued that local communities surrounding protected natural areas have little or no influence on decisions. Akama further noted that the community's social and environmental values are quite different to those held by conservation officials (Mackinnon et al, 1986). This is because resources that provide local benefits are likely to be valued and safeguarded by the local communities. This study therefore tended to provide new issues on how local communities around protected areas including MINAPA will be benefit through resources associated with protected areas

2.4 Empirical literature review

The empirical literature review aims to gain new knowledge on a topic through the literatures, or previous studies that relate to the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities.

2.4.1 National Parks And Protected Areas at Costa Rica

Costa Rica's national park system is the backbone of its ecotourism industry and an important contributor to the country's tourism industry as a whole. Costa Rica's first strictly protected area was established in 1963, and the first four national parks were officially created in 1970-1971 as a way to preserve Costa Rica's biodiversity (Weaver, 1998). The national parks and protected areas are home to many of the country's rich flora and fauna from a variety of ecosystems.

The national parks system has been a crucial part of the increase in tourism in Costa Rica and has been thoroughly integrated into the tourism industry. The national parks and protected areas are important to the tourism industry as a whole, but they are especially important to the ecotourism industry in particular. Throughout Costa Rica many ecotourism activities occur within communities that are either inside or adjacent to parks and protected areas.

This means that the parks and protected areas are closely tied to the livelihoods of the people living near these areas. While parks and preserves perform important ecological functions by protecting biodiversity, watersheds, and soils, they can also represent the loss of critical resources to local inhabitants. The relationship between conservation efforts includes people from the agenda and mixed uses of conservation areas always be considered and they succeed in “saving” an ecosystem that why the local communities conserve it with a high tention because they get the intended benefits.

2.4.2 Tourism and Livelihood on Local Communities at Botswana

Like most developing countries, Botswana particularly the Okavango Delta has several resource competition, land use conflicts and poverty are some of the causes of resource degradation in the Okavango Delta (Darkoh & Mbaiwa, 2005). Most of the people in the Okavango Delta live in what the United Nations has defined as human poverty (Fidzani et al, 1999). Human poverty is a composite measure of life span, health, knowledge, economic provisioning, and degree of social inclusion (UNDP, 2005). Poverty has created conditions for over-harvesting of natural

resources by the local people living in the Okavango Delta. Resource degradation in the Okavango Delta can be ameliorated partly through the achievement of household livelihood security (Arntzen et al, 2003). Livelihoods determine the use of natural resources. That is, if people's livelihoods are better as is the case when tourism income is more in a community, pressure on the collection of rangeland resources are reduced as people would be enabled to buy food than use wild resources. As such, changes in livelihoods may affect resource use in the Okavango Delta. Therefore, interactions between local people and the use of various species to improve livelihoods as well as the effectiveness of tourism development to achieve conservation and secure livelihoods are the primary focus of the government of Botswana.

Grootaert (2001) argue that trust at a community level between members of the community is one of the indicators of social capital. At Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo, communities work together through their respective local institutions known as Trust to derive benefits from tourism development in their areas and there is a guideline which state clear that they must benefit from Tourism attraction. The enhanced social capital as demonstrated by these communities has resulted in several community accomplishments (outcomes) from community based natural resources management which have improved household livelihoods. In the case of Khwai, Mababe and Sankoyo, the main assets or resource that communities use to have better outcomes is natural capital which includes different wildlife species, birds, forests and landscape used as a tourism product. The use of natural capital to benefit from tourism development has resulted in outcomes that divided into three main

categories, namely: individual benefits, household benefits and community benefits. Individuals, household and community benefits are both tangible and intangible.

2.4.3 Protected Areas and Livelihood of Local Communities at Kenya

In 1974, The government of Kenya attempted to mitigate costs and increase benefits among the local communities through Amboseli National Park, due to the decline in pastoral livelihoods and a shift towards a mixed economy, and controversy about the future relationship between wildlife, livestock and people in southern Maasailand. In recognition of their role in shaping the ecosystem, the local Maasai became joint owners of surrounding bushlands through a number of group ranches. In order to mitigate conflicts, a compensation system was developed, involving improved access to water, direct economic benefits through the development of tourism, safari hunting and possibly wildlife cropping on group ranch land, and additional benefits in the form of social services.

However, high initial expectations were not fulfilled and the compensation system broke down. In particular, the water supply was interrupted during critical dry periods, and the Maasai had little option but to return to their traditional sources of water and grazing inside the Park. Direct income was limited by the concentration of tourism facilities inside the Park and the ongoing hunting ban. New conflicts were threatened by the expansion of agriculture in an area adjacent to the Park in an attempt to diversify livelihoods, associated with the need for diversification and lack of confidence in the potential benefits of wildlife management. These failings have been attributed largely to lack of financial resources and the institutional weaknesses

of the Wildlife Conservation and Management. This helped them to strengthening of local participation and development of more community-based wildlife management initiatives,

By doing this, Kenya successes in ecological and environmental terms (e.g. protection of habitat from degradation by increased human and livestock populations), while rural development specialists tend to use socio-economic criteria (e.g. reduced conflicts over natural resources, improved access to resources, and new activities for income generation). Socio-economic evaluations tend to aggregate costs and benefits, and fail to capture the indirect as well as direct impacts on rural livelihoods, their distribution between different groups, and the preconditions for engagement in certain activities. The traditional Maasai custom of maximizing the number of cattle kept has begun to change, and local Maasai have been heard to say that wildlife has become as important to them as cattle, if not more so, because wildlife revenues continue to come in during times of drought or floods. Poaching and expenditure on anti-poaching efforts have reportedly dropped to negligible levels, and unlike the situation in most of the country numbers of elephant and rhino are increasing inside the Park.

2.5 Policies and Regulations Guiding Protected Areas

Protected areas are guided by number of national policies including but not limited to the Wildlife Policy, the Land Policy, the Tourism Policy, The Antiquities, Tanzania National Park policy and the Environmental Policy. Each of these policies has particular requirements for conservation, management and how to involve

local communities in the management of natural resources. Due to high number of conservation policies, rules and regulation, only few are relevant to this study. The theoried discussed here include; the Wildlife Policy (2007), National Park policy (1994), Tourism Act (2008) and Tourism Policy (1999).

2.5.1.1 The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (1998, 2007)

In Tanzania wildlife belongs to the state. The state retains ownership of all wildlife in the country and allocates user rights to various interest groups (MNRT 2012). The policy states ‘in recognition of the importance of conservation of biological diversity to the livelihood of mankind, the state will retain the overall ownership of wildlife. Since land and water resources are owned by the state, and that wetland constitute these elements, the State will retain the overall ownership of wetlands to ensure that wetlands continue to provide goods and services to the people and the environment for sustainable development’ (MNRT, 2007).

The new wildlife policy (2007) provides more clear elaboration of management and conservation of wildlife as well as wetland resource, the component which was not in the old policy. More emphasis is given on sustainable utilization of wildlife and wetland resources for economic development. The new policy also recognizes local communities and district councils as individuals who bear the cost of protected area creation. The Wildlife Policy goals include expanding conservation activities through increasing the scope of protected areas network, promoting local participation in wildlife

conservation, integrating conservation and development, making certain that conservation is profitable and competes with alternate potential land uses, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts, fostering international cooperation and cooperation with neighboring countries to ensure the conservation of trans-boundary ecosystems (MNRT, 2009). However, most of these are well said in the policy than done on the ground. More often local participation to conservation activities is very minimal, and nothing has been done so far to make sure that tourism compete with other forms of land uses. Local communities are still deprived of their land for conservation activities for the benefit of few wealthy people as explained by communities during the interviews.

Wildlife policy also recognizes the intrinsic value of indigenous knowledge in management of natural resources and it devolves the ownership of Wildlife Management Authority (WMA) to local people. This system shows some parallels to the colonial supervision of game reserves under the local chiefs and local game scouts. The Policy proposes the creation of WMA outside of the core protected areas. The policy emphasize that “more than 70% of Tanzanian people live in village area, where many of the village communities are dependent on wetland and wildlife resources for their livelihood. It is also evident that 6% of the land with wildlife is occupied by the village. In this regard communities’ participation in the management and conservation of wildlife and wetlands resources, and ensuring benefit there from is important (MNRT, 2007).

Local communities, through village councils, will manage these WMAs and reap any

benefit derived from activities conducted in these areas. However, in reality the process of creating WMA is not clearly known to local communities and no full ownership and control is given to them hence it is not easy to reap benefit from it (Wilfred, 2010). The policy also emphasize that people must benefit from living adjacent to protected areas. It recognizes that a range of direct and indirect benefits can be derived from wildlife and wetland resources, and that sharing of revenues is an important aspect of conservation (URT, 2007). However, it does not give clear indication as to how these benefits can be accrued by the communities. The policy rather suggest on building better relationships between protected areas and local communities and educating local communities about the potential value of wildlife as a strategy to ensure that local communities benefit. TANAPA for example, has the extension programme for provision of conservation education to local communities known as Community Conservation Services (CCS). The main role of CCS is to strengthen education and benefit sharing (Dembe et al, 1996). CCS in many National Parks has managed to reduce the tension that communities hold for protected areas. Generally, even with the new wildlife policy, it is still not clear how the local communities, are going to benefit from wildlife and wetland conservation.

2.5.1.2 Tanzania National Park Policy (1994)

In order to ensure efficient way of sharing revenues with local communities, TANAPA initiated an outreach programme known as ‘Ujirani Mwema’ (also known as Community Conservation Services) in all the National parks into surrounding communities with the focus on local communities and government up to the local levels. The programme accompanied by mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of

protected areas are shared with local communities in appropriate ways. In appropriate ways', As stipulated in the policy the benefit sharing may include 'sharing of infrastructural facilities and services, cash or in-kind contributions to local projects, and assistance in setting up sustainable income generating enterprises based on no park natural resources'. Although CCS was initiated as a way of improving relation between the park and people as well as sharing conservation benefit with the local communities, it does not allow local communities to control of or even access to these benefits (Dembe et al, 1996).

2.5.1.3 National Tourism Policy of 1999

The National Tourism Policy was adopted in 1991 to provide the overall objective and strategies necessary for sustainable tourism development in the country. In 1999 it was amended to accommodate thoughts and ideas from different stakeholders. The policy 'seeks to assist in effort to promote the economy and livelihood of the people, essentially poverty alleviation, through encouraging the development of sustainable and quality tourism that is culturally and socially acceptable, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable' (MNRT 1999). The policy recognizes land as the major resource on which tourism activities and investment are based. It makes it mandatory that any land allocated for tourism activities must undergo Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and that priority will be given to projects that benefits local communities and ensure environmental protection. By recognizing that tourist activities lie within local communities' vicinities, the policy encourages the participation of local communities in tourism activities by educating

them about the value of tourism, involving the community in planning, development, and management of tourism. It also emphasize on the fair share of the revenues accrued from tourism activities in these areas.

2.4.1.4 Tourism Act No. 29 of 2008

This is an act to provide for institutional framework, administration, regulation, registration and licensing of tourism facilities and activities; and for related matters (URT, 2008). The New tourism acts consolidates two acts used previously which are Hotels Act, 1963, Tourism Agency Acts ,1969 (URT, 2009). The act also gives the arrangements upon which local residents may benefits from tourism activities. In Part IV (Miscellaneous Provision) section 5 (1), the Act states ‘ The Minister may specify facilities and activities which can only be operated by Tanzanian citizens, and put in place mechanism on how tourism facilities and activities can benefit local communities surrounding the same’. Subsection two of the same section mentioned that no any person who is not Tanzania should engage in ‘serving foreign airline or travel agency, mounting climbing or trekking, tour guide,handling agency and car rental services’. However, the activities mentioned in reality it is hard to be implemented by local communities. Most of these activities are practiced by medium class citizens, not necessarily coming from the area where these activities take place. The national policy of September 1999 and Tourism Act of 2008, seeks to assist in effort to promote the economy and livelihood of the people, essentially poverty alleviation through encouraged the development of sustainable and quality tourism that is culturally and socially acceptable, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable. Its also sought to market

Tanzania as a favoured tourist destination for touring and adventure (a wildlife safari) in a country renowned for its cultural diversity and numerous beaches

2.5 Conceptual Framework

According to Ndunguru (2007), conceptual framework refers to an assembled set of research concepts cum variables together with their logical relationships often presented in form of diagrams, charts, graphs, pictographs, flow charts, organogram or mathematical equations. Ndunguru continues argued that, conceptual framework unveils a studied phenomenon of conceptual cum variables into simple set of relationship that can be easily understood, modeled and studied. However, this conceptual framework seeks to describe research concepts cum variables as isolated but in a unified system of relationships. Figure 2.1 is the conceptual framework of impact of Protected areas on the livelihood of local communities

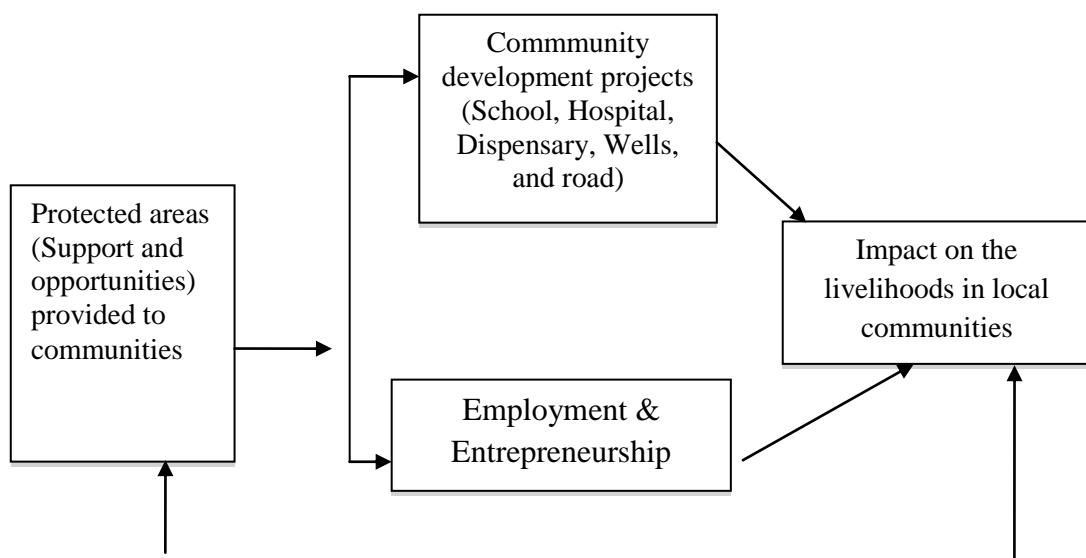


Figure 2.1: Protected areas and Livelihood of Local Communities

Source: Researcher, 2014

Figure 2.1 presents the determinants of the impact of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities living adjacent to Mikumi National Park in Morogoro Region. This helps independent and dependent variables to depend on each other (the nature benefits local communities and local communities benefit the nature) and operate effectively so as to ensure good products and services in protected areas to the local communities. Livelihood of local communities depends on supportive and opportunities from protected areas which includes community development products, natural resources, employment and entrepreneurship.

Presence of protected areas contribute to income through small business (bar, curio shop, accommodation facilities) and provides support to infrastructure by construction of roads within the local communities areas. It speeds up development of products and services which are offered by the local communities easily. Good infrastructure increases access to hotels, lodges, camps, hostels, restaurant, and shop. The protected areas management provide finance to local communities projects like schools, health centre, security centre, agricultural activities and water. Moreover, entrepreneurship helps the local community to employ themselves in small business and help to improve their livelihoods. The protected areas have the crucial tasks of promoting social services, environmental services and economic wealth of local communities by providing significant benefits, so as to enable who protect it for present and future generation. Through protected areas, local communities adjacent to MINAPA have contributed to local economic development and minimize rates of poverty in surrounding areas. The studies indicated that protected areas contribute to local livelihoods through eco-tourism and infrastructure development

as well as protection for environmental services that contribute to agricultural and crop productivity.

2.6 Research Gap

Most of the studies including the nature of benefits and benefits of nature (Ementon, 1999) discussed about the protected areas, local people livelihoods and their conflicts. This takes places when the protected areas management is struggling to protect it and the same time, local communities struggling to be benefited from it by any means through tourism and human displacement in Tanzania (Sirima, 2010). Also, best practices for protected area governance, and most especially for enhancing community benefits, have not been widely identified or disseminated. Furthermore, few mechanism for sharing information and an opportunities for the exchange of experiences among the protected areas management and local communities. There is also limited access to and utilization of resources and tools for effective and equitable decision making, benefit sharing, community engagement, and social impacts monitoring. There are is no practical consensus on minimum or common standards for community participation and empowerment in protected areas. The issue on protected areas on it impact on the livelihood of local communities at MINAPA has not been obviously discussed and this provide a wide opportunity for the current study to be carried at Mikumi National Park. Therefore, in order to ensure the long term survival of our protected areas, there is a need to ensure that the local communities benefit from the income generated through protected areas to increase their support for both local communities and it protected areas. Currently still a gap exists in protected areas research to look on the impact of protection and sustainable

livelihoods particularly poverty alleviation in the study area or any other protected areas in the country in the sense that, there are disputes related to the small contribution of protected areas and other categories of attractions in sustaining livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to these areas compared to other land use practices. Therefore MINAPA represents a perfect case to study hence the need for this study.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE STUDY AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the approaches used in data collection and analyses of the information collected for this study. The chapter describes the area of the study, research design, study population and sampling procedure. It further focuses on data collection, data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Area of the study

The study was undertaken in Mikumi National Park, Morogoro region (figure 3.1). Mikumi National Park is located 283 kms (175 miles) west of Dar es Salaam and 107 kms (67 miles) from Morogoro town, on the highway from Dar es Salaam. Mikumi National Park covered an area of 3,280 sq kms and it lays Eastern Arc Mountains and forest foot hills (TANAPA, 2014). To the East MINAPA rise the 2734 metres of the Uluguru ranges, while to the south west are craggy peaks of Lumangoi hills. To the south is Vidunda hill that are adjacent to the MINAPA, Northward and East ward surrounded by the hog- backed ride of Mbegeresa, Madini and Maungungu hills, behind Mkengwa and Ngotwike hill. MINAPA lying just to the north of the famous Selous Game reserve (TANAPA, 2014).

The curent population of seven villages from three districts that includes: Lumango (Kilosa), Kisasi (Morogoro rural), Doma (Mvomero), Mikumi (Kilosa), Ruhembe (Kilosa), Kihelezo (Kilosa) and Gomero (Morogoro rural)

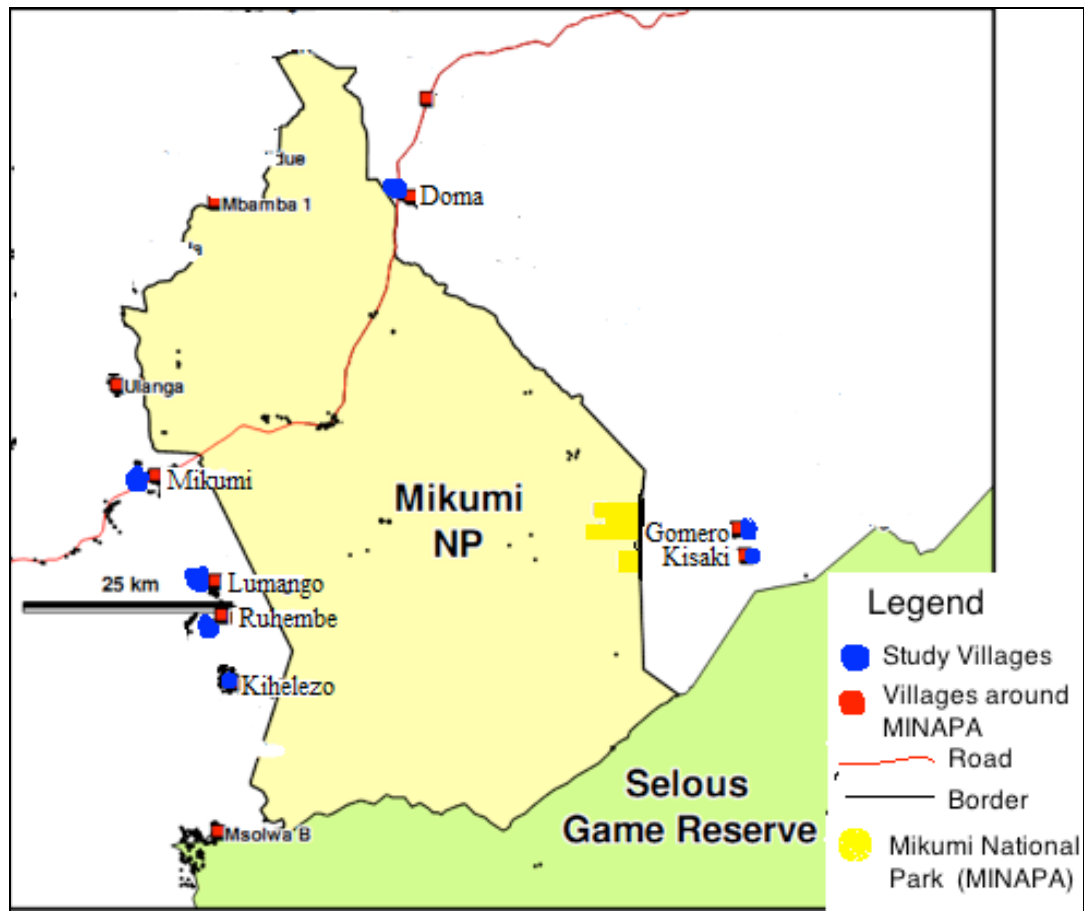


Figure 3.1: Mikumi National Park Map

Source: TANAPA, 2014

3.3 Research Design

Kothari (2004) defines research design as the conceptual structure within which the research is conducted. It constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from preparation of questions and its operational implications to the final analysis. This study adopted case study design. This design was selected because it aims to get a detailed understanding of different processes, and in which it is hard to know before on their knowledge, attitude and opinion in relation to the impact of protected

areas on the livelihood of local communities. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected with the aim of identifying the various insights into the attitudes, motives and behaviours of the respondents under study. The information collected helped to answer research questions that depicts on the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities.

Data was obtained by conducting a self administered questionnaire which helps to collect the data from MINAPA officers, leaders, park rangers and local communities as the target population. A number of sets of variables were considered on data collection.

3.4 Population of the Study

The population can be defined as the entire group under study as specified by the objectives of the research (Prentice, 2000). The total population of the area is 22,949 (NBS, 2012).

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Different sampling procedures were used in sample selection that includes purposefully sampling and simple random sampling techniques. The sampling techniques were carried out by targeting the MINAPA staffs (head of CCS, CCs assistant, Accountant, and tourism officer) and local leaders of Mikumi, Lumango, Ruhembe, Kihelezo and Doma village. The purposive sampling techniques including the staffs that consist of principle game officer (CCS), CCS assistant, Accountant, Tourism officer and local leaders (villages and wards) from my targeted villages.

Simple random sampling was also employed in selecting sample. A sample is a subset of a population in which all members of a population has an equal probability of being chosen (Sekarani 2003). A simple random sample is meant to be an unbiased representation of a group and this was includes Park rangers and local communities by selecting those i was meet with them at the park at that time, and even the local communities at the specific day for those who living or working adjacent to MINAPA. Therefore, a researcher chose randomly six (6) park rangers who were at MINAPA office and gate, and 67 randomly local communities take part in the study especially those who were around the projects (Mikumi primary and secondary school, Msimba dispensary and Ruhembe dispensary).

3.5.2 Sample Frame and Sample Size

A sample is a small representative of the whole populaion (Miller 1991). Kamuzora *et al* (2008) defined sample size as the exactly number of items selected from a population to constitute a sample. Studying the whole population is very difficult as the financial and time will limit the process. Thus, selecting units to represent the whole population is more feasible than inclusion of the whole population and researcher works with a sample size of 100 respondents. Sampling frame is a set of information used to identify a sample population for statistical treatment. A sampling frame includes a numerical identifier for each individual, other identifying information about characteristics of the individuals, to aid in analysis and allow for division into further frames for more in-depth analysis(business dictionary 2014). The researcher works with 100 respondents which is 0.436% of total population of 6,796.5 (Table 3.1) as a sample size of the study where 1 represent 6.796. 100 were

used as total respondents of 6,796.5 to my research as a representative sample. The study works with 6 wards which consist the total of 24 villages with total population of 6,796.5 as a households.

Total households 22,949 = Each village represent 956 households

Total villages 24

My target population = Total target villages X Average village = 7 x 956 =
6,693.5

The study includes 1 Principle game officer (a head of CCS), 2 senior staffs (Assistant of CCS and accountant), 1 Tourism officer, and 6 park rangers and 90 local communities as households.

Table 3.1 Population and sample selection

Sample of respondent	Population	Sample of respondent
Principle game officer (CCS)	1	1
Senior game staff/other staff	12	3
Park rangers	90	6
Households	6,693.5	90
Total	6,796.5	100

Source: Field Data 2014

3.6 Sources of Data

In this study both secondary and primary data were collected. The primary data was gathered in the field where secondary information were collected from previous literature and documented materials related to protected area and livelihoods of local communities.

3.6.2 Primary Data

Primary data are the data collected by the researcher himself or herself or by research assistants direct from the field for the purpose of answering a research question (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). Rwegoshora (2006) defines primary data as the data which are collected at the first time and are original in character. The primary data was collected from MINAPA staffs, local communities, village leaders as well as the areas where the projects were constructed. This study collected primary data by using questionnaires, observation, interviews, and focus group discussion. The researcher used the questionnaires as a major research instrument for the sample of 100. The researcher was not able to get all questionnaires from the respondents. 23 failed to return it because they were busy with their daily activities, and 77 of respondents were responded to the researcher by responding to my questionnaire. Respondents were asked to respond by mentioning one answer, and the researcher selected an option that best explained the ideas of the respondent.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are information obtained from literature sources. Secondary data provided second hand information and include both raw data and published ones (Saunders *et al* 2000). Secondary data include reports, newspapers, journals, websites and textbooks. Under this category, the study employed documentary review as the major technique for gathering secondary data. This study reviewed a number of literatures, which was available to get an in-depth information on the policy formulation processes, local communities material, and the existing management within MINAPA in advocating effective strategic change. The researcher got

published and documents from MINAPA offices, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and from the regional library of The Open University of Tanzania main campus.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

3.7.1 Questionnaires

This study used questionnaire technique in data collection (appendix i and ii). The questionnaires involved both closed and open ended questions that was administered by the researcher to 100 respondents that includes; 1 principle game officer (head of CCS), 2 senior officer(Accountant and CCS assistant), 1 tourism officer, 6 park rangers, and 90 local communities. This technique gave the respondents better position of analysis concerning the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities.

This instrument was administered to the respondents at the MINAPA and local communities living adjacent to the MINAPA. This instrument enabled the collection of detailed information of protected areas and the way people benefits in protected areas. Some of the advantage of this technique is its ability to collect reliable information, and also offering the respondents an opportunity to freely express themselves.

3.7.2 Interviews

The researcher used interview guide (Appendix iii) to gather information to supplement the information gathered. The researcher was able to interview a head of

Community Conservation Services. This method also helps to capture information about the feelings, attitudes, likes, dislikes and perception of MINAPA and local community about the impact of protected areas and on the livelihoods of local communities.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussion

Krueger *et al* (2009) defined focus group discussion (FGD) as a carefully planned series of discussion designed to obtain participation on a defined areas of interest in purposive, non threatening environment. The researcher discussed with the people who have similar backgrounds or experiences on how they perceive MINAPA and its impacts by depicting on the research topic, some of them they believe that, the local communities adjacent to protected areas, they get little benefit from it. The group of participants guided by a moderator who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves. The researcher was conducted a group discussion with one group of five local communities from Mikumi village or Mikumi small town, who are benefited from the MINAPA projects.

3.7.4 Observation

Researcher used observation method to view the feature which was supported by MINAPA in the field. Researcher physically visited the sites where projects practiced and observe. Some of the places visited were Msimba dispensary, Ihembwe dispensary, Mikumi secondary, class room and library, and deferent wells around

Mikumi town. During observation, the researcher took photos and document featured of observed in the field.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which data collection method or methods accurately measure what they were intended to measure or the extent to which research findings are really about what they profess to be about (Saunders *et al*, 2007). The data collection methods for survey data were easier to assess where clear explanation of techniques used and response rate as well as the questionnaire used indicates a degree of validity. In this study, validity was tested by testing research questions during pilot study. Thus, all inconsistencies and ambiguities were corrected in order to establish the face, content and construct validity. To control the diversity of interpretation, the researcher had distributed the questionnaire to the respondents and some of them preferred to read and clarify the questions to the respondents, make conceptual association between the response and the options provided in the questionnaire, and then fill in the questionnaires as the respondents were answering. Validity of the study also maintained by using communicative arguments like voices from the respondents through discussion. Also, Owing to research objective, this section was illustrated how the researcher correlate the contribution of protected areas on livelihoods of the local communities namely on economic, social, cultural, environment, services, and community altitude. Therefore dependent variable (livelihood of the local communities) and independent (supportive and opportunity) variables in this study was operationalised accordingly

3.8.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the ability of an instrument to produce consistent results (Kerlinge, 1993). The method is reliable if it produces the same results whenever it is repeated. In this study, the reliability of the data was assessed by using three research instruments on collecting information pertaining to the study aims at ensuring reliability of collection of data (Cresswell, 2009). The researcher, used interviews, questionnaire and observations to ensure the reliability. Moreover, reliability has to do with getting reliable information, thus the researcher was obliged to establish good relationship with the respondents before and even during the data collection to ensure that, information given is valid and not given under any influence or rather biased to any reasons. The researcher conducted a pilot study seeking advice and guidance from experts before engaging in actual field survey. Understanding respondents was not a problem because most of the respondents were able to communicate in Kiswahili, which means researcher did not need an interpreter.

However, there was a problem with some households not telling the truth regarding the resources and benefits they are getting from the MINAPA. This happened even though efforts was made before the interviews to inform the villagers that the study was only for academic purposes, some didn't believe this and assumed we were collecting and write the recommendation but at the end no one care . Due to this, researcher conducted a study in MINAPA and adjacent local communities whereby 77 people from different categories were included in the sense that, those are interviewed and returned the questionnaires.

3.9 Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Data collected were organized, edited, summarized and tabulated to get data with intended contents, and to ensure uniformity and consistency to the impact of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities. The data then was grouped and coded. After coding, data was analysed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 16, whose frequencies and percentages were computed. SPSS for windows is a computer based programme that provides a statistical analysis.

The qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussion was analyzed using content analysis by arranging and relating the finding which are similar by depicting to the topic. Content analysis entailed inspection of the data for recurrent instances of some kind-irrespective of the type of instance like word and phrase; the preferred label for such instances (similar items, themes, discourses) (Wilkinson, 2004). The finding are presented in relation to research objectives and emphasis was put on charecteristics and variables for instance age, gender, marital status, level of education, experiences, perceptions, impacts, challenges as well as measures.

In analyzing this information emerging themes and sub-themes were developed in relation to the main variables they addressed. In case of quantitative technique, data whose values measured numerically as quantities were analyzed quantitatively by SPSS. This involved creating simple tables that show the frequency of occurrence and using statistics which help to indicates the relationships between variables to complex statistical modeling (Saunders *et al*, 2007).

3.10 Ethical Research Issues

The study strictly observed ethical standards and principles of social science research in order to protect the participants from psychological, physical and emotional harms by ensuring their privacy, secrecy and confidentiality of their information. The study was conducted under informed consent of the participants by informing them the purpose of the study to influence their choice to participate. The researcher informed the participants about confidentiality of the information given. Also the researcher ensured the respondents participated in the study willingly, readily and voluntarily. Lastly, the researcher ensured the respondents that, no any intervene or interfere with the performance of the respondents as far as all the interviews were conducted at the working place and all the questionnaires filled and collected at the working places of the respondents and at convenient times as proposed by the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The main issues discussed in this chapter include age, sex, level of education, experiences, marital status and occupation of the respondents. It further focused on the perceptions of local communities towards the protected areas, the contribution of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities, challenges facing local communities living adjacent to MINAPA and measures to eliminate challenges facing the protected areas and on the livelihoods of local communities.

4.2 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The study examined socio-economic and characteristics of the respondents mainly from the seven villages within three districts. Table 4.1 represents Age, sex, educational levels, marital status, occupation and income of the respondents.

The age group of the respondent was taken into consideration, about 27.3% of the respondents were in the age group of 26-30, 23.4% of respondents were in the age group of 31-35, 16.9% were in the age group of 20-25, 14.3% were in the age group of 36-40, 11.7% were in the age above 46 years old and lastly 6.5% were in the age group of 41-45. Given these level of age, it is apparent that, the 18 years and above of the respondents are matured enough to provide information. With regard to the gender of respondents, the study had to investigate the gender of the respondents in the villages and MINAPA where the study has been conducted. The

findings shows that about 59.7% of the respondents were male, while 40.3% were female. The study shows that, men took a lead in responding to the research questions where more than half of the respondents interviewed compared to female due to the fact that, men are participating in protected areas compared to female.

With respect to education level of the respondents, researcher found that, most of respondents had different levels of education. 28.6% of the respondents completed primary school education, 21.3% were reached diploma education, 19.5% of respondents has completed university education, 13.0% has college certificate education and 11.7% had secondary education. The results revealed that, the majority of the people who managed to respond to the questionnaire, had formal education, thus with constructive and genuine thinking of what they stand for. On the question on marital status, the respondents were categorized into three groups: single, married, and divorce. Out of 77 respondents, 50.6% of respondents were married in church, civil, and traditional marriages, 39.0% of the respondents were single, and 10.4% of respondents were divorced. This helps to know the status of household living adjacent to the protected areas

With the regard to The occupation of the respondents, the findings indicated that about 49.4% of the respondents were businessmen because the adjacent villages are the areas which is suitable for different business like bar, shops, lodges, hotel, camp and local market which sold fruits and foods), about 38.9% of the respondents were government officers as a civil servant and this involves mainly MINAPA staffs, ward and village leaders, teachers, doctors, nurses and security. Furthermore 7.8% of the respondents were farmers (farming and livestock keepers), About 3.9% of the

respondents were student (college students). These group of respondents they depend on their parents and friends so as to get a needs and wants. Due to the presence of protected areas, lead to the increase of this occupation with the dream of getting products, service and income from it.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics	Frequency (n=77)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20-25	13	16.9
26-30	21	27.3
31-35	18	23.4
36-40	11	14.3
41-45	5	6.5
46+	9	11.7
Total	77	100.0
Gender		
Female	31	40.3
Male	46	59.7
Total	77	100.0
Education		
University level	15	19.5
Diploma level	21	27.3
College certificate level	10	13.0
Secondary level	9	11.7
Primary Level	22	28.6
Total	77	100.0
Marital status		
Single	39	50.6
Married	30	38.9
Divorce	8	10.4
Total	77	100.0
Occupation		
Government Officers (MINAPA staffs, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Security)	30	38.9
Business men (Shop owners, lodge owners and local market)	38	49.4
Agricultural men (farming and livestock keepers)	6	7.8
Student (college students)	3	3.9
Total	77	100.0
Income Level (\$)		
0-200	46	59.7
201-400	19	24.7
401-600	7	9.1
601-800	3	3.9
800+	2	2.6
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

About 59.7% of the respondents earn within \$ 0 to 200 per monthly. This group of people can not afford to have a basic like food, shelter and clothes in the sense that, most of the local communities are small scale farming based on an extensive agricultural system, 24.7% of respondents earn between \$ 201 to \$ 400, while another 9.1% earn between \$ 401 to 600, furthermore 3.9% earn between \$ 601 to 800, while 2.6% of respondents earn between \$ 800 and above. More than half of the respondents who respond about income are depicted within \$ 0 to 200, this could possible be attributed to the facts that, income is a personal matter and some respondents are reluctant to reveal the correct and accurate information because some they fear if they mention their income, the government will ask them to pay tax as they get.

Table 4.2: Respondents by Period/Time Works

Year of working expediency	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Less than one year	4	5.2
1-3 Year	10	13.0
4-7 Year	13	16.9
8+	50	64.9
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

4.2.1 Respondents by Period/Time Work

The findings of the study shows that 64.9% of the respondents worked or lived in MINAPA for more than 8 years and above, 16.9% of the respondents were 4 to 7 years in experience, 13.0% worked or lived between 1 to 3 years and 5.2% worked less than one year because are the new staffs at Msimba dispensary, Mikumi

Secondary school and Ihombwe dispensary. The aims of this to know how long the respondents live or work adjacent to the MINAPA so as to know if they have an ideas about the impact of protected area on livelihoods of local communities especially MINAPA.

4.2.2 Livelihood Activities of the Local Communities at Mikumi National Park

The main livelihood activity withing my target villages is small scale farming based on an extensive agricultural system. The farming system is mainly monoculture, although mixed farming was observed in a few households where they mixed maize and beans. Majority of the farmers are the farm for subsistence, selling crops only in case of excess yield. For those who do produce for sale, major cash crops grown are tomatoes, sugarcane, coconut, sesame and tobacco. Maize, beans and rice are the main staple food crops grown. Few households engaged in keeping animals like goats and pigs. Poultry keeping was commonly observed, although a repeated outbreak of deceases was found to affect the activity negatively. Non-farm activities like making mats, bricks, tailoring, shop, tea rooms and local beer brewing were also observed.

4.3 Local community Perceptions Towards MINAPA

The study revealed that local communities have different perceptions towards Mikumi Natonal Park and its impacts on the livelihoods of local communities. Majority of the local community said that, they receiving little or no support from protected areas because they do not realize the benefits from it. 54.5% of the

respondents said that, there is a little benefits from MINAPA because the government does not provide any support as it is written in the guideline that 7.5% of annual park budget is for supporting community projects such as educations, health, water supply, and security. 27.3% of respondents benefits from protected areas through Community Conserveation Sevices. 16.9% of the respondent said that, they do not benefit from MINAPA because always there is a lot of conflicts and cases among the park and local communities and even killed by park rangers. 1.3% of the respondent said that, government is the one who benefit because they collect revenues, taxes and other fees which sent direct to TANAPA.

Table 4.3: Local Community Perceptions Towards MINAPA

Perception	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
No benefit	13	16.9
Little benefit	42	54.5
Government is the one who benefit	1	1.3
There is a more benefit	21	27.3
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

4.4 The Impacts of Protected Areas on the Livelihoods of Local Communities

Protected areas has both positive and negative impacts. Positive benefits includes; improving local income and economy, widen employment opportunity, improve infrastructure, and improve standard of living. The findings indicated that 53.2% of respondents said that, they benefits from MINAPA through getting income and improve their economy by providing products and services to tourists, where 29.9% of respondents said that, protected areas improves the standard of living through the

communities social welfare which provided by MINAPA and also once they get money due to the presence of protected area they use it to have a basic needs like house, food and clothes. 11.7 % of respondents said that, through protected area there is employment opportunity, and 5.2% of respondents said that, it improves the infrastructure through renovation and construction of their local roads surround MINAPA.

Table 4.4: Positive economic impact

Positive economic impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Improve local income and economy	41	53.2
Employment opportunity	9	11.7
Improve standard of living	23	29.9
Infrastructure	4	5.2
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

The positive socio-cultural impact of MINAPA examined four items were looked at: better standard of living, Presence of good education with resources, cultural exchange, presence of facilities and good place to visit. The findings indicated that 46.8% respondents said that, they benefits from MINAPA through good education which provided by MINAPA by renovation and construction of library, hostel, classess and even they provides resources like desks, table, chairs, offices and library equipments, 24.7% respondents said that there is a presence of facilities and good place to visit in the sense that, MINAPA attract more investors to invest on accommodation facilities and good places to visit at any time, 19.5% respondents said that, it helps to have better sandars of living because local communities have a

chance to sell different products like fruits, drinks, batiques, and other ornaments and at the end they get money which helps them to have good life. 9.1% respondents said that through MINAPA they benefit by depicting on cultural exchange because when visitor come, some visit their local house and practice their culture like how to dance, drink, eating, and even cultivating the crops (mushroom).

Table 4.5: Positive socio-cultural impact

Positive socio-cultural impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Better standard of living	15	19.5
Presence of good education with resources like desk and tables	36	46.8
Cultural exchange	7	9.1
Presence of good facilities and good places to visit	19	24.7
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

The positive environmental impact of MINAPA examined three items were looked at: protection or prevention of ecological system, historical building and monuments, and improvement of natural areas. The study findings revealed that about 77.9% respondents said that, they benefited from MINAPA through protection of ecological system when they get education on environmental friendly and how to conserve it. Also they thought on how to protect the ecosystem of flora and fauna in general. 16.90% respondents said that, MINAPA helps to get a general knowledge on how to protect the natural areas by respecting the natural forest and even to plant trees around the protected areas, this conducted by CCS staff by cooperate with districts forest and environment officers by taught them a good and modern ways of

conserving the nature. 5.2% respondents said that they benefit from MINAPA little bit about historical building and monuments because they get a general knowledge on how they can conserve their houses for future generation. Currently the local communities said that they do not have exactly the places like that but they use their local building as an attraction for visitors.

Table 4.6: Positive Environmental Impact

Positive environmental impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Protection or prevention of ecological system	60	77.9
Improvement of natural areas	13	16.9
Historical buildings and monument	4	5.2
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

Despite of forementioned positive impact of protected areas, the following are the negative impacts. Negative impacts includes economic, socio-cultural and environmental. The negative economic impact of MINAPA examined four items were looked at: Increase price of goods and services, pollution, seasonal business, and land competition with other. The study findings indicated that 64.9% respondents said that, the presence of MINAPA caused a negative economic impact on livelihoods of the local communities in the sense that, it cause the price of the goods and services to be high, and cost of living is higher because when the visitors came, they have money and they can buy what they need and want without problems, 9.1% respondents said that, real it increases of pollution through air, sewages from accommodation facilities , and 14.3% respondents said that, there is a land

competition with others by buying their land for investment (accommodation facilities) for high price and even loss the land by their politician, and 11.7 % respondents said that, their business is a seasonal because during the low seasons, tourist especial from february to may, number of customers are low compared to june to october.

Table 4.7: Negative Economic Impact

Negative economic impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Increase price of good and service	50	64.9
Pollution	7	9.1
Land competition with others	11	14.3
Seasonal business	9	11.7
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

The negative socio-cultural impact of MINAPA examined four items were looked at: drugs and gambling, prostitution, Cultural commercialization, Exclusion local communities from different issues. The study findings indicated that 39.0% respondents said that, the exclusion of local communities from different issues are very high because local communities seems as one of the enemy that why they exclude from any issues like decision making, policy planning, and planning for year projects. Other local communities goes beyond and said even if there is wild animals meets, first priority are given to businessman and park staffs, 20.8% respondents said that, the presence of MINAPA caused a negative socio-cultural impact on livelihoods of the local communitie through the increases of drugs and gambling because every people who come around MINAPA they have their on style of life and local communities start imitate how others doing like drinking alcohol, smoking

and engaged in gambling in one ways or another, 23.4% respondents said that due to the presence of MINAPA most of their family engaged on prostitution because tourist, tour guides and other travellers once they came at Mikumi town or Doma, they engaged sex and the local communities agree because they need money that can help them to sustain their life.

Table 4.8: Negative socio-cultural impact

Negative socio-cultural impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Drugs and gambling	16	20.8
Prostitution	18	23.4
Cultural commercialization	13	16.9
Exclusion local communities from different issues	30	39.0
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

The negative environment impact of MINAPA examined three items were looked at: pollution, loss of flora and fauna and loss of natural landscape. The study findings indicated that 64.9% respondents said that, the presence of MINAPA caused a negative environmental impact on livelihoods of local communities especially on increases of pollution through air, sewages from accommodation facilities and vehicles that station around Doma to Mkumi town which cause a solid waste from their long vehicles, these includes disturbances due to noises, pollution by littering, bush fires as a result of thrown cigarettes and car explosions, from thrown substances plastic materials are very dangerous to animals, feeding on plastic materials affects digestion system resulting to slow and painful death. 31.2% of the respondent said that, the speed of lost of fauna increase because, road kills as one of the impact is

seriously threatening the free movement of animals crossing the road from one side to the other side of the park. Animals are dying due to road kills because of negligent and careless drivers who are driving beyond the speed limit order, and 3.9% respondents said that, the loss of natural landscape takes places during the impacted by fire, floods, earthquake or cyclone can change the course of waterways, reduce the productivity of farmland and create erosion risks for infrastructure both up and down stream.

Table 4.9: Negative Environment Impact

Negative environment impact	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Pollution(air, water, solid waste and visual)	50	64.9
Loss of flora and fauna	24	31.2
Loss of natural landscape	3	3.9
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014

4.5 Types of Projects Offered by Mikumi National Park and the Benefits in General

4.5.1 Types of Projects Offered by Mikumi National Park

The study had to investigate to what extent local communities benefited from MINAPA through Community Conservation Services (CCS). The park contributes 70% of total budget of the projects, while the local communities contributes 30% of the total projects (TANAPA2014). The findings revealed that, projects which offered by Community Conservation Services at Mikumi National Park depict into five items that includes education, health, water, security, and agriculture. 58.3% of the

projects are based on education, 16.7% of the projects are depicted on health, 8.3% of the projects are depicted on water, 8.3% of the projects are security and followed by agriculture which count about 4.2% projects like tree, mushroom hut , land plan, bee hives and beekeeping were introduced.

Table 4.10: Types of Projects Offered by MINAPA from 2001 - 2014

Types of Projects	Frequency(n=24)	Percentage (%)
Education	14	58.3
Health	4	16.7
Water	2	8.3
Security	2	8.3
Agriculture	1	4.2
Total number of projects	24	100

Source: MINAPA data, 2014



Plate 4.1: The Ihombwe Dispensary at Kilosa District which was built by MINAPA

Source: Field photo, 2014

4.5.2 Contribution of MINAPA on the Livelihood of Local Communities

With the exception of access and extractive use of natural resources in the National Parks, communities living around the parks did not benefit directly from the natural resources within the National Park and the buffer zones. Undermining local communities' right to utilize the natural resources and small contribution of wildlife sector in sustaining local communities' livelihoods compared to other land use practices have compelled TANAPA to think the ways of making local communities living adjacent to the National Parks benefit from the resources. As a result, TANAPA decided to support village initiated projects using financial resources accrued from tourism as a way of sharing the benefits from conservation and also to improve local communities' social welfare.

According to the MINAPA, villagers are supposed to develop a project plan or proposal and request for support from TANAPA. It was very difficult for villagers to know if there is a money, so as to send a proposal to MINAPA and if the villagers fail to send any proposal, it means the all year, no projects will be supported to them. In some areas, like Mikumi, Doma, Ruhembe and Kihelezo, the majority of the villagers did not know if there are any CCS benefits from TANAPA. However, even from the focus groups, it was not easy to know exactly the value of the services and projects that the villagers were receiving. Village leaders only knew about a number of classrooms MINAPA has built including schools and dispensary, but the exact amount of money used for such purposes was still unknown.

Furthermore, whatever the actual amount of money that was used in the project came

from TANAPA Head Office in Arusha. For example from 2001 to 2013, a number of projects, which were funded by MINAPA, were mentioned, among them were the renovation and construction of 14 classrooms for primary and secondary schools, renovation and construction of 4 dispensaries, 2 safe drinking water projects, supporting the small agricultural projects, and the renovation and construction of 2 school administration blocks, renovation and construction of 2 hostels, and several furnitures from four schools and one orphan station were made.

Table 4.11: Number of Projects offered by MINAPA from 2001 - 2014

S/N	Types of projects	Total No: Projects	Organisation
1.	Classes	14 (2 classes from each school)	Mikumi Sec, Mhenda Pr, Mbamba Pr, Ruhembe Pr, Kitete Pr, Kihelezo Pr, Kikoboga Pr and Mlimani Primary school.
2.	Dispensary	4	Ihombwe, Msimba, Tindiga, Nyarutanga
3.	Hostel	2	Mikumi Sec, and Kimamba Secondary
4.	Administration Blocks	3	Kihelezo Pr, Kikoboga Pr and Doma police post
5.	Offices	5	Mhenda Pr, Mbamba Pr, Ruhembe Pr, Kitete Pr, Kihelezo Primary
6.	Furnitures	Several numbers of desks, Table, Chairs and Committe were made	Mikumi Sec, Kitete Pr, Ulaya secondary, Kikoboga Pr, and Mgolole orphan station
7.	Water projects	2	Mikumi Mpya primary school and Kilosa district council
8.	Agricultural/Farm	1	Ilakala area

Source: MINAPA data, 2014



Plate 4.2: The Water Supply Project at Mikumi Mpya Primary School Which Was Built by MINAPA

Source: Field photo, 2014



Plate 4.3: Mikumi Secondary School, Female Hostel which was built by MINAPA

Source: Field photo, 2014

According to MINAPA head office, a total of 569,133,845.75 Tshs was used to support the local communities projects from 2001 to 2013. Among the cost, 284,332,845.75 Tshs (49.96%) was used to support education, 236,835,000 Tshs 41.61% was used to support health, 31,670,00 Tshs (5.56%) was used to support water projects, 14,296,00 Tshs (2.5%) was used to support agriculture projects and 2,000,000 Tshs (0.35%) was used to support security.

Table 4.12: Amount of Money that Contributed by MINAPA from 2001 to 2014

Types of Projects from 2001 to 2013	MINAPA contribution (TShs)	Percentage (%)
Education	284,332,845.75	49.96
Health	236,835,000	41.61
Water	31,670,000	5.56
Agriculture	14,296,000	2.5
Security	2,000,000	0.35
Total	569,133,845.75	100

Source: MINAPA data, 2014

Furthermore, the guests contribute to the local economies through purchases of carving, foods, drinks, and paying for the services in the local guests houses. One respondent in Mikumi town who had a bar and a shop reported to have been receiving benefits from the MINAPA by getting foreigners coming to buy drinks from his shop and bar. He said, he is getting more money by selling drinks to guests than he would get when rendering the same services to local villagers. The villages around Mikumi has a number of guest houses, hotels and recreational sites used mostly by visitors who come and visit MINAPA.

Transport during illness was another benefit observed in Kihelezo, Mikumi, Gomero, Ruhembe and Doma. MINAPA guides provide transport for the villagers in case of

emergency, such as illness. Other benefits MINAPA headquarter reported to have been providing to the local communities include giving opportunities to school children to visit MINAPA, to appreciate the wildlife and learn conservation issues and ecosystem processes and values (Damian Saru-2014). This was done with a view of including conservation commitment in young brains and future responsible citizens. However such benefits were not reported in the visited sites.

4.6 Challenges Facing Livelihoods of Local Communities Living Adjacent to Mikumi National Park

The researcher examined challenges by depicting on four items were looked at: Lack of enough fund to support their projects, poor policy, regulation and guideline, language problem for communication (foreign language), and increase of wild animals to their farms and crops lost. The finding shows that 50.6% of the respondent said that, lack of enough fund to support their projects is the main challenges because the MINAPA support the projects with a limit number of fund and at the same time their projects can stay more than five years to complete it, at the sametime it depend to the relocation of MINAPA's budget, a good example is the projects of Ihombwe dispensary where there is only dispensry without any staff houses. Also the MINAPA guideline started clearly if the projects have any other donor, it will be dificult for TANAPA to support it. 26.0% of the respondents said that, Unclear policy, regulation and guideline are the one of the things which hinder the local communities to benefits from MINAPA's fruits because even if the local communities tried to send the projects to TANAPA, they can be told no money at that period. This means that, most of the policy are not clear concerning to the local

communities right. Forexample no any places in any policy, regulation or guidelines give local communities any right to demand for services even if TANAPA fail to support their projects totally. A good example 2003, no any projects supported by MINAPA and no where the local communities can demand its. 18.2% of the respondents said that, the increase of wild animals to their farms and crops lost is one of the challenges because farming was the main livelihood activity and crop damage by wild animals was the main conflict to those tended to have farms closer to MINAPA. 5.2% of respondents said that, language is the one of tools for communication (foreign language) in the sense that, most of the local communities they do not know foreign language that hinder them to communicate with visitors during small business. One of the respondent in Mikumi town who had a small centre for business (market) said that she is falling to get money from foreign visitors because she know only Swahili language and when the visitor come she fail to communicate with them.

Table 4.13: Challenges Facing Livelihoods of Local Communities Living Adjacent to Mikumi National Park

Challenges	Frequency(n=77)	Percentage (%)
Lack of enough fund to support their projects	39	50.6
Un clear policy, regulation and guideline	20	26.0
Language problem for communication (foreign language)	4	5.2
Increase of wild animals to their farms and crops lost	14	18.2
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014

The study shows that, many local communities are not aware of the 7.5% which must be contributed by MINAPA depending to their guideline. The majority of the respondents who were discussed about the challenges they did not know if the park must contributed 70% of the total projects and the remains 30% are suppose to be contributed by them. It is therefore, sad to note that while Protected Areas (Tourism industry) in Tanzania contributes over 16% of GDP which is equivalent to USD 1,853.28 million earnings per year (Tourism Statistical Bulletin, 21013), the majority of the local people adjacent to MINAPA endowed with an attraction are poor and have not benefitted accordingly from tourism sector because the money accruing from tourism goes directly to central government, TANAPA headquarter- Arusha and other strategic tourism stakeholders such as tour operators (MINAPA 2014). In this case, the challenges in one way or another hinder the local communities to see the benefits of MINAPA as they dream if there is a protected areas surrounding them there must be a fruits.

4.7 Measures to Overcome Challenges Facing Protected Areas and Livelihoods of Local Communities

For protected areas to be success, needs local communities support for conservation which is strongly influenced by perceptions of the impacts that are experienced by local communities and opinions of management and governance. The relative balance of negative consequences to benefits can be overcome through attention to protected areas, livelihoods, governance, and management to make sure that all stages and procedures for development among the communities must be followed, and if the government tried to solve these problems in one ways or another,

the local communities will enjoy the fruits of protected areas and the protected areas will be conserved sustainably for present without compromising the future generation. The findings show that 33.8% of the respondents said that, MINAPA must support their project like education, health, water, agriculture and security effectively based on 7.5% and not otherwise, 24.7% of the respondent said that, the government should be willing to work with community society organisation and should involve these organisations in planning and implementation of different policy plans at very early stage. 18.2% of the respondent said that, a respect to each other must be observed. 14.3% of the respondents said that, CSOs should find a reliable source of income rather than depending on MINAPA to finance their different activities. 9.1% of the respondents said that, there is a need to create awareness among the community on different issues related to projects; since majority of local communities seem not to be aware of their rights from MINAPA, and they do not seem to know the activities conducted by CSOs in relation to their well being in the spheres of development

Furthermore, for households who are engaged in farming for subsistence and some for business (maize, beans, tomatoes, water melon and rice) suggested that, for minimizing challenges among the MINAPA and local communities, three items should look at: organize meeting with villagers, compensate villagers who their crops have been destroyed by animals and control animals not destroy their crops. The necessity of taking above measures into consideration among the protected areas becomes important component of protected areas design and policies by involving local community. This came after realizing that conserving protected areas

will not be possible if it will not involve local people. The main objective of these measures was to involve local communities in conservation at the same time to help to meet local livelihoods.

Table 14: Measures to Overcome Challenges Facing Protected Areas and Livelihoods of Local Communities

Measures to overcome challenges	Frequency	Percentage (%)
The GVT must work with community society organization	19	24.7
MINAPA must support their projects like education, health, water, agriculture and security effectively) based on 7.5% and not otherwise.	26	33.8
GVT and CSO must find a reliable source of income.	11	14.3
There is a need of create awareness among the local people.	7	9.1
Respect to each other must be observed especially park rangers and local communities.	14	18.2
Total	77	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014

In addition, laws should provide the protected areas authority in general powers to inter into cooperation agreement with local authority for services (enforce law, training, use of equipment for servallance and monitoring) with the aims of having sustainable and friendly conservation for present and future generations.

4.8 Discussion of the Findings

From the questionnaire, interviews and observation, the researcher came out with the following discussion of the findings. TANAPA through CCS have tries a lot in

supporting the different projects which proposed by local communities with the intention of improving living standards to the local communities surrounding the park, especially on social services, economic issues, environmental issues and cultural aspects. Up to now TANAPA through each park there is community Conservation services (CCS), and manage their activities by following the TANAPA outreach programme. Local communities seem to enjoy the support of their proposed projects they get from TANAPA through its CCS department by contributing 70% of value of the total projects. Some people since then, benefiting the fruits of small projects like schools, dispensary, beekeeping, handcraft, ecotourism, tree planting, water projects, maize mills machine, and fishing.

By doing so, MINAPA has an effect in improving the living standard of the local communities adjacent to the park. Some of the people in those local communities are poor by just seeing them, their appearance, the clothes which they put on and even their talking to some extent there is a reality. The local communities as a main stakeholders have a negative perception towards protected areas in the sense that, they benefit little from MINAPA while the government gets income without considering the local communities. Also local communities do not know if there is 7.5% of annual parks budget for supporting their different projects, such as schools, healths, water supply, agriculture, environmental protection programmes and security. Most of the communities are complaining on delay in accomplishing the projects which are offered by MINAPA through CCS to the local communities.

The impact of protected areas on the livelihood of local aims to poverty reduction. The local communities adjacent to MINAPA were significantly better off due to

greater access to market and services that includes schools, health centre, security centre, agricultural activities and water. Finding also shows that the protected area is an important industry as agreed by most of respondents, this implies that, the industry to be supported and encouraged which helps to eradicate unemployment, increase income level, diversify local economy encourage conservation of both physical and cultural environment while improving on livelihoods of the local communities adjacent to MINAPA.

It is found that, local communities is not happy with the services, products and support from MINAPA due to the sense that, the projects which was built is not equal as it is agreed in their outreach programmes. Due to socio economic situation local communities living adjacent to MINAPA, the park must include benefit sharing schemes as a way of compensating local people for restricted access to the resources. The local communities intends to raise their voices and demands by propose their different projects, at the same time to gain the socio-economic benefit on tourism. This research identifies that local communities is excluded from the different process of policy formulation, decision making and even implementation of protected areas and other related issues.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary and conclusion of the study. It also provides the recommendations and propose area for further study.

5.2.1 Summary of the Study

Generally the objective of the study was to examine the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities adjacent to Mikumi National Park, as an area of study were used as a case study. Four research tusks guided the study and focused on perception of local communities on protected areas, to identify the contribution of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities, then, assessment of the challenges facing the protected areas and the livelihoods of local communities. Moreover, it examines measures to eliminate the challenges facing the protected areas and the livelihoods of local communities. The research methodology of this study concerning the impact of protected areas on livelihoods of local communitiers adjacent to Mikumi National Park, was design to collect data from 100, out of this sample,77 respondents where responds and return my questions. Different tools were deployed including questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The collection of data from the study was analyed using SPSS software version 16.

5.2.2 Summary of the Main Finding

For this case, the local Community who lives adjacent to the protected areas usually

causes conflicts between them and protected areas staffs in general. Due to this problem Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), devoted itself to forging relationship between Individual Park and adjacent communities through Communities Conservation Services (CCS) by supporting the different projects which have been proposed by TANAPA including schools, dispensary, water supply, roads, security, agriculture, bee keeping, poultry, handcraft, use of appropriate technology and environmental protection education. Therefore TANAPA has tried a lot in helping people in supporting the different projects so as to minimize if not to alleviate poverty in Tanzania especially to the local communities living adjacent to National Park by contributing 70% of total value of projects and the remain 30% contributed by local communities. It is typically based on the premise that if local communities participate in MINAPA management and economically benefit from this participation, then a “win-win” situation will arise whereby protected area is conserved at the same time as community welfare improves. While most community projects and its activities have the ultimate goal of maintaining sustainability of protected areas, they simultaneously aim to improve the socio-economic status of human communities in protected areas. A number of service benefits provided by TANAPA through Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIP) programmes were found in the study area.

The research revealed that the local communities seems to benefits little from the protected areas in the sense that MINAPA through CCS projects support the small projects like school, dispensary, agriculture, security and healths. For example from 2001 to 2013, a number of projects, which were funded by MINAPA, were

mentioned, among them were the renovation and construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools, renovation and contraction of dispensary, safe drinking water projects, supporting the small agricultural projects, and the renovation and construction of a school, dispensary and ward furniture. According to MINAPA Head Office, a total of Tshs 569,133,845.75 was used to support the all projects from 2001 to 2013. Among of that, 284,332,845.75 Tshs (49.96%) was used to support for the education, 236,835,000 Tshs (41.61%) was used to support for the health, 31,670,00 Tshs (5.56%) was used to support for water projects, 14,296,00 Tshs (2.5%) was used to support for agriculture projects and 2,000,000 Tshs (0.35%) was used to support for the security. Therefore in a real sense the local communities are not seen the benefit from MINAPA in the sense that, the income that MINAPA generate per year is not easy to what they provides to the local communities. In order for the communities to see the benefits, they still need more support from TANAPA through its CCS department because they see themselves as the main stakeholders for the sustainability of protected areas and also must create more direct or indirect employment to many local communities who are living adjacent the park.

5.3 Conclusion

On the basis of study the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities living or bordering the MINAPA in Tanzania. TANAPA through its directorate park management and conservation at the department of Community Condervation Services (CCS) is one of the essential tools in supporting the local communities projects surrounding the protected areas with the intension of

improving the living standard and stimulate economic growth in Tanzania. The study revealed that local communities have a negative perception towards protected areas in the sense that they benefit little compared to what the MINAPA gain as a fruits from Tourism industry. Therefore, every effort to benefit local communities should start with the MINAPA management by seen that without local communities, the protected areas may not survive in Tanzania regardless of how life and local communities feel about the situation it will take each other effort to create a good environment for sustainable conservation, protection and friendly utilization of resources from protected areas.

There have positive impact in MINAPA through its CCS, as they are accomplishing different projects like schools, dispensaries, water supply, roads, agricultural projects, police offices station and some offices furnitures of different school, dispensaries and public offices. The protected areas policies, act, regulation and guidelines seeks to assist more effort to promote the economy and the livelihoods of local communities, essentially poverty alleviation through encouraged the development of sustainable and quality tourism that is culturally and social acceptable, ecologically friendly, economically viable and environmentally sustainable.

5.4.1 Recommendations

Sustainable management of resources in Mikumi National Parks needs active community involvement of local people, well established institutional framework, logical and holistic policy which put into consideration long term benefits of local

communities and environmental sustainability. Benefit sharing due to economic, socio- cultural situation local communities living adjacent to MINAPA, The park must includes benefit sharing schemes as a way of compensating local people for restricted access to the resources. Government (TANAPA) should think a good way of compensating people when significant damage or crops loss occurs, currently the compensation of Tshs 20,000 for crop for one hector in one ways or another it increases poverty amon the local communities who livin adjacent to MINAPA.

Through Community Conservation Services (CCS), i encourage MINAPA officers to carry out thorough seminars, workshops and educations with local communities, discussing on how they can alleviate poverty through tourism and how to solve problems. Participation of communities is needed not only in discussing but also in policy planning and implementation. TANAPA should know that, local communities as a main stakeholders should be given the first priority, without collaborations with local communities the park can not survival for longer lasting, because the local communities may destroy it by any means if they want. Local communities are often minimally included in decision making process, making the eventual solution less 'sustainable'. Putting that in perspective, this study has found that there is a need to change the way decision making process is handled to include more actors. Bottom-up approach is suggested because it addresses the view and opinion of key stakeholders who are often neglected. There is also a need to involve local communities in management of protected areas. More emphasize then should be paid on: (i) how the communities can sustainably manage their resources (ii) how do the voice of the local communities can be heard in the decision making process

and to what extent does it influence the outcome as well as their ownership to these resources (iii) equitable benefit sharing mechanism should be clear and simple to understand (iv) local should participate, maintain and supervise their projects which supported by MINAPA. However, for the local communities to realize the benefits from tourism focus should be changed to include both the direct (tangible) as well as the indirect benefits (intangible), as it is currently perceived by local's tourism provide only the indirect benefits. However, within the existing in protected area, tourism can still play a role to contribute towards improvement on livelihoods of the local communities and sustainable development at large.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Further Research Study

This study concludes that, there is a need for more research especially on six areas in order to complement finding from impact of protected areas on livelihoods of local communities:

- To analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of protected areas in promoting development of local communities.
- To conduct an in-depth study on the issues of tourism benefit sharing in the context of Tanzania Policy arrangements as one of the strategies to reduce conflicts in the future.
- An assessment of protected areas governance and livelihoods security to the communities living near by
- Examine perception of communities on policies and legal frame work settings
- Examines the relationship between protected area management and communities

- The role of protected areas in conserving biodiversity and sustaining local livelihoods.

REFERENCE

- Adam Kamuzora. 2008. *Decentralization by devolution in Tanzania: Reflection on community involvements in the planning process in kizota ward in Dodoma*, Mzumbe University, DSM, Business School.
- Akama, J.S. 1996. *Western environmental values and nature-based tourism in Kenya* *Tourism Management*, Nairobi.
- Arnstein, S. 1969. *A ladder of citizen participation*. The American Institute of Planners, Arntzen, J., Molokomme, K., Tshosa, O., Moleele, N., Mazambani, D., and Terry, B. 2003 *Review of CBNRM in Botswana*. Centre for Applied Research, Gaborone.
- Ashley, C. Roe, D and Goodwin, H. 2001. *Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies: Making Tourism Work for the Poor*. A Review of Experience. Pro-Poor Tourism Report No. 1. ODI, IIED, and Centre for Responsible Tourism, London.
- Babu, P.G and Alexandru N 2007. *International Tourism: world Geography and development perspectives*. delhi 110094, India.
- Baker, R. Davies J. and Young E. 2001. *Working on Country: Contemporary Indigenous Management Of Australia's Lands and Coastal Regions*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Bassi, D. R. Marco R. 2003. *Enhancing Equity in the Relationship between Protected Area and Local Communities in the Context of Global Change*, Home of Africa and Kenya. January 2003, Nairobi.
- Bergin, P and Barrow, E 1995. *Community Conservation is about Consensus for Conservation and Development*. Nairobi.

- Cresswell, C. and Mc Laren, F. 2000. “*Tourism and National Parks in emerging tourism countries*”, in Butler, R. W. and Boyd, S. W. (Eds.), *Tourism and National Parks: Issues and Implications*, London ,UK , John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Darkoh, M.B.K. & Mbaiwa, J.E. (2005). *Natural Resource Utilization and Land Use Conflicts in the Okavango Delta, Botswana*. Department of Environmental Science and Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre, University of Botswana, Gaborone.
- Dearden, P. & Rollins, R. 2002. *Parks and Protected Areas in Canada: Planning and Management*. Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- Dembe E and Bergin P. 1996. *Defining the conservation in community conservation: strategic planning in Tanzania National Parks*, community conservation discussion paper no. No, 05 Africa wildlife Foundation, Nairobi.
- Dunlap & Van. 1978. *Measuring Endorsement of the New Ecological Paradigm: A Revised NEP Scale*, Washington state University.
- Environment Australia. www.ea.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/goals.html, 2012.
- Estado de la. 2006. *Secretariat of state for budget and expenditure*, Madrid, Spain
- Fidzani, B., Mlenga, W.S.Atlhopheng, M., & Shatera, M.M. (1999) *Socio-Economic Effects of CBPP in Ngamiland*. Division of Agricultural Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Gaborone.
- GBIF. 2007. *Registry of natural history collections, projects and biodiversity dataset*, Madrid, Spain.
- Goodwin, H. 2006. *Measuring and Reporting the Impact of Tourism on Poverty*. Surrey University, UK.

ith insecticide-treated nets in a Tanzanian town and villages where nets and insecticide are either marketed or provided free of charge, London UK.

IUCN, 2008, *The guidelines for applying protected areas management categories*, Gland, Switzerland.

Kothari, C.R, 2010. *Research methodology: methods and Techniques*, International publishers, New Delh.

Krantz, L. 2001. "*The sustainable livelihood approach to poverty reduction.*" An Introduction. SIDA.

Luvanga N, Shitundu, J. 2003. *The Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania* Research Report No. 03.4. Dar es salaam, Repoa.

Mabey, J.M., S.E. Mabey, L.J. Niles, C. Bartlett, and P. Kerlinger. 1993. *A regional study of coastal migratory bird stopover habitat for Neotropical migrant songbirds: land management implications*, North American Wildlife & Natural Resources Conference.

Mackinnon, J, Mackinnon, K, Child, G and Thorsell J. 1986. *Managing protected areas in the tropics*. Gland, Switzerland:

Masara, Y.B 2000. "The Conflict of Legislations and Collision of Jurisdictions", *An impediment to the realization of community based conservation in Tanzania?* Unpublished consultancy prepared for the African Wildlife Foundation, Arusha

Maxwell, CA; Rwegoshora, RT; Magesa, SM; and Curtis.F. 2006. *Comparison of coverage*.

Mlozi,S 2013. *Adventure Tourism Destination: Choice in Tanzania*, Journal of current issue in Tourism.

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 2013. *Statistical Bulletin*, government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (April, 2002). *Tourism Master Plan strategie and action. Final Summary Update*. Government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 1999. *The National Tourism Policy*. Government.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 2006. *The guideline and procedures for development of investment in Marine parks, Reserves and small island*. government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 2007. *The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania*. government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 2010. *Tourism Sector Survey*, government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism 2012. *Tourism Sector Survey*, government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- National Bureau of statistics. 2012. *Morogoro population housing sensus*, government printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Nepal, S.K. 2000. *Tourism, National Parks and local communities* , in Butler, R. W. and Boyd, S. W. (Eds.), *Issues and Implications*, London , John Wiley and Sons Ltd. *Tourism and National Park*.
- Philibert C. Ndunguru. 2009. *Parametric Statistics: Inference Methods for Qualitative Research*, Morogoro.

- Prentice, R. 2000. *Creativity: a reaffirmation of its place in early childhood education*. The printer, Dar-es-Salaam.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P., and Thornhill, A. 2007. *Research methods for business students* (4th edition) Harlow: Pearson Education.
- Sekaran, U. 2003. *Research methods for business* (4th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sirima, A 2010. *Protected Areas, Tourism and Human Displacement in Tanzania: Interests and Challenges behind Ruaha National Park Expansion*, Wageningen University and Research Centre, the Netherlands.
- TANAPA, 2004. *Income generation programme for communities living adjacent to National Parks*. Sites.
- UNEP and IUCN. 2012. United Nation Environmental programme, *tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas*, Cambridge.
- UNEP and World Bank.2007. United Nation Environmental programme: *2007 annual report*, Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- UNEP and WTO. 2001. *Making Tourism more sustainable: Guide for policy makers and environmental conservation processes*. Madrid, Spain.
- UNEP-WCMC. 2000. *Distribution and conservation status of forest bamboo biodiversity in the Asia-pacific region*.
- United Nation World Tourism Organization. 2001. *Tourism in the least developed countries. Report from a high-level meeting on tourism and development in the least development in the least developed countries* held in Spain 2003 Madrid: World Tourism Organization.

- United Nation World Tourism Organization. 2003. *Tourism Highlights for 2003*
Madrid:World Tourism Organization.
- UNWTO. 2002. *Tourism and poverty alleviation*. Madrid: United Nations World
Tourism.
- URT 2014. United Republic of Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves Unit,
Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
- URT 2014. United Republic of Tanzania, *Tanzania Tourism sector Survey, The 2012
international Visitors exist Survey report*, Government Printer. Dar es
Salaam.
- Wapalila G. 2008. *Protected areas, local people livelihoods and conflicts*, Noragric
Norway.
- Wells, M. 1996. *'The economic and social role of protected areas in the new South
Africa'* Paper presented at Economic Policies and the Environment in
South Africa Workshop, Johannesburg.
- Wilfred, P. 2010. *Towards sustainable Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania*.
Tropical.
- Yutyunyong, Tranakjit and Noel R. 2009. *The integration of social exchange theory
and social representations theory: A new perspective on residents'
perception research*, Curtin University of Technology.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Questionnaire to the wards leaders, village leaders and local communities

Dear Respondent,

My name is Gladstone Fanuel Mlay, pursuing Masters in Tourism Planning and Management at The Open University of Tanzania. I supposed to submit a research report as part of my course. My research topic is 'the impact of protected areas on livelihood of local people at Mikumi National park, Tanzania. I have a few questions as per below.

I would appreciate it if you would assist me with my research project by completing the following voluntary questionnaire. Please mark the appropriate answer where applicable or kindly explain, if you have further information.

Profile information

Tick the correct answer.

1. Age: 20-25 () 26-30 () 31-35 ()

36-40 () 40-45 () 46+ () 2. A. Gender: Male (), Female ()

B. Marital status Single (), Married (), Divorced (), Separated (), Widow/er ().

3. A. What is your current status?

Government Officers (MINAPA staffs, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Security)

Business men (Shop owners and local market)

Agricultural men (Farming & Livestock keeper)

Student (College students)

B. Please estimate your monthly income in US Dollars (\$)

0- 200 (), 201 - 400 (), 401-600 (), 600-800(), 801+ ().

4. How long have you worked with the MINAPA, wards or villages or live in this village?

Less than one year (), 1- 3 Years ()

4-7 years (), 8+ Years ()

5. Level of education

University level (), Diploma level (), Certificate level ()

Secondary level (), Primary level ().

6. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate how you perceived towards protected areas and on the livelihoods of local communities

What is your perception towards protected areas and on the livelihoods of local communities

No benefit

Little benefit,

Government is the one who benefit

There is a benefit

7. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on economic factors.

A. What are the positive economic impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

Improves local income and economy

Employment opportunities

Improve the standard of living

Infrastructure

B. What are the negative economic impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

Increases price of goods and services

1. Pollution
2. Land competition with other
3. Seasonal business

8. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on environmental in general.

A. What are the positive environment impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Protection or prevention of ecological
2. Improvement of the natural area's
3. Historic buildings and monuments

B. What are the negative environment impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Pollution (air, water, noise, solid waste, and visual)
2. Loss of flora and fauna
3. Loss of natural landscape

9. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on Social and Cultural in general

A. What are the positive socio-cultural impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Better standard of life

- 2. Presence of good education with resources
- 3. Cultural exchange
- 4. Presence of good facilities and good place to visit

B. What are the negative socio-cultural impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

- 1. Drugs and gambling
- 2. Prostitution
- 3. Culture commercialization
- 4. Exclusion of locals from natural resources

10. Do you have any other impact? (1) = Yes (2) = No, if yes mention its

11. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the challenges facing the protected areas and livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to protected areas?.

What are the challenges facing livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to protected areas?

- 1. Lack of fund to support their Projects
- 2. Poor policy, regulation and guideline
- 3. Language problem for communication (Foreign)
- 4. Increase of wild animals to their farms and crops lost

12. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate your measures to eliminate challenges facing the protected areas and livelihood of local communities who live adjacent to MINAPA.

A. What are the measures to eliminate challenges facing the protected areas and livelihood of local communities who live adjacent to protected areas?

1. The GVT must work with community society organization
2. MINAPA must support their projects like education, health, water, agriculture and security effectively) based on 7.5% and not otherwise
3. GVT and CSO must find a reliable source of income
4. There is a need of create awareness among the local people
5. Respect to each other must be observed especially park rangers and local communities.

B. Do you have any other measures?, (1) = Yes (2) = No, if yes mention its

Your response is all completed

Thank you very much for your time. Wishing you a very good day

APPENDIX II: Questionnaire to The MINAPA leaders and staffs

Dear Respondent,

My name is Gladstone Fanuel Mlay, pursuing **Masters in Tourism Planning and Management at The Open University of Tanzania**. I supposed to submit a research report as part of my course. My research topic is “the impact of protected areas on livelihood of local communities at Mikumi National Park, Tanzania”. I have a few questions as per below.

I would appreciate it if you would assist me with my research project by completing the following voluntary questionnaire. Please mark the appropriate answer where applicable or kindly explain, if you have further information.

Profile information

Tick the correct answer.

1. Age: 20-25 () 26-30 () 31-35 ()

36-40 () 40-45 () 46+ ()

2. A. Gender: Male (), Female

B. Marital status Single (), Married (), Divorced (), Separated (), Widow/er ().

3. A. What is your current status?

1. Government Officers (MINAPA staffs, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Security)

2. Business men (Shop owners and local market)

3. Agricultural men (Farming & Livestock keeper)

4. Student (College students)

B. Please estimate your monthly income in US Dollars (\$)

0- 200 (), 201 - 400 (), 401-600 (), 600-800(), 801+ ().

4. How long have you worked with the MINAPA, wards or villages or live in this village?

Less than one year (), 1- 3 Years ()

4-7 years (), 8+ Years ()

5. Level o education

University level (), Diploma level (), Certificate level ()

Secondary level (), Primary level ().

6. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate how you perceived towards protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities

What is your perception towards protected areas on the livelihoods of local communities?

1. No benefit
2. Little benefit,
3. Government is the one who benefit
4. There is a benefit

7. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on economic factors.

A. What are the positive economic impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Improves local income and economy
2. Employment opportunities
3. Improve the standard of living
4. Infrastructure

B. What are the negative economic impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Increases price of goods and services
2. Pollution
3. Land competition with other
4. Seasonal business

8. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on environmental in general.

A. What are the positive environment impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

1. Protection or prevention of ecological
2. Improvement of the natural area's
3. Historic buildings and monuments

B. What are the negative environment impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities

1. Pollution (air, water, noise, solid waste, and visual)
2. Loss of flora and fauna
3. Loss of natural landscape

9. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the positive and negative impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities based on Social and Cultural in general

A. What are the positive socio-cultural impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

- 1. Better standard of life
- 2. Presence of good education with resources
- 3. Cultural exchange
- 4. Presence of good facilities and good place to visit

B. What are the negative socio-cultural impacts of protected areas on the livelihood of local communities?

- 1. Drugs and gambling
- 2. Prostitution
- 3. Culture commercialization
- 4. Exclusion of locals from natural resources

10. Do you have any other impact? (1) = Yes (2) = No, if yes mention its

11. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate the challenges facing the protected areas and livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to protected areas?.

What are the challenges facing the protected areas and livelihoods of local communities living adjacent to protected areas?

- 1. Lack of fund to support their Projects
- 2. Poor policy, regulation and guideline

- 3. Language problem for communication (Foreign)
- 4. Increase of wild animals to their farms and crops lost

12. Please **CIRCLE**, to indicate your measures to eliminate challenges facing the protected areas and livelihood of local communities who live adjacent to MINAPA.

A. What are the measures used to eliminate challenges facing the protected areas and livelihood of local communities who live adjacent to MINAPA

- 1. The GVT must work with community society organization
- 2. MINAPA must support their projects like education, health, water, agriculture and security effectively) based on 7.5% and not otherwise
- 3. GVT and CSO must find a reliable source of income
- 4. There is a need of create awareness among the local people
- 5. Respect to each other must be observed especially park rangers and local communities.

B. Do you have any other measures?, (1) = Yes (2) = No, if yes mention its

13. List the CCS and SCIP which offered by MINAPA as a protected area from 2000 to 2013

Your response is all completed

Thank you very much for your time. Wishing you a very good day

APPENDIX III: Interview Guide

1. What are the perception of local communities towards protected areas on the livelihoods
2. What are the social, environment, economic services that the protected area contribute to the adjacent local communities
3. List the CCS and SCIP which offered by MINAPA from 2000 to 2014
4. What are the challenges facing the local communities who live adjacent to MINAPA
5. What are the measures used to eliminate challenges facing protected area and livelihoods of local communities?

APPENDIX IV: Observation Guide

Place.....Date

Issues	Types/Things to observe	Freqn/number	Magnitude	Gender/Age/Year
Impact	Schools			
	Hospital			
	Dispensary			
	Wells			
	Entrepreneurship			
	Education			
	Employment			
	Investment			
	Infrastructure			
	Crime/theft			
	Pollution			
	Ecosystem			
	Competition			
	Leaders			

APPENDIX V: Hifadhi Ya Taifa Mikumi

Miradi ya Ujirani Mwema 2001 hadi 2014

Mradi	Wilaya	Kijiji/Taasisi	Mchango wa TANAPA	Elimu	Afya	Kilimo	Maji	Usalama	Mchango wa wananchi	Kuanzia na Kukamilika
Maabara ya Kemia Shule ya Sokondari Mikumi	Kilosa	Mikumi	14,670,275	14,670,275			-	-	3,667,568	1998-2001
Madarasa mawili na Ofisi	Kilosa	Mhenda	16,282,800	16,282,800		-	-	-	3,256,560	2001-2002
Hosteli ya Wasichana Shule ya Sekondari Mikumi	Kilosa	Mikumi	21,909,705	21,909,705		-	-	-	3,742,730	2002- 2002
Kituo cha Polisi Doma	Mvomero	Doma	11,783,922			-	-	-	3,028,963	2003- 2005
Madarasa mawili na Ofisi	Kilosa	Mbamba	14,496,240	14,496,240		-	-	-	2,635,680	2004-2005
Madarasa mawili na Ofisi	Kilosa	Ruhembe	14,496,240	14,496,240		-	-	-	2,635,680	2004- 2004
Madarasa mawili na Ofisi	Kilosa	Kitete Msindazi	14,496,240	14,496,240		-	-	-	2,635,680	2004-2006
Madarasa mawili na Ofisi	Kilosa	Kielezo	14,496,240	14,496,240		-	-	-	2,635,680	2006- 2006
Jengo la Utawala Ulaya Sekondari na samani	Kilosa	Ulaya	32,448,230	32,448,230			-	-	2,635,680	2006-2008
Samani Shule ya Msingi na Kikoboga na Kitete Msindazi	Kilosa	Kikoboga na Kitete Msindazi	2,744,000	2,744,000			-	-	-	2006
Maji (Ushirikiano kati ya Halimashauri ya Wilaya ya Kilosa, Wananchi na TANAPA)	Kilosa	Mikumi	5,000,000	-			5,000,000	-	17,000,000	2013- 2014
Zahanati	Kilosa	Tindiga	28,000,000	-	28,000,000			-	7,634,469	2006-2008
Darasa na vyoo Shule ya Msingi Mlimani	Morogoro	Boma	35,500,000	35,500,000			-	-	-	2007-2008
Samani Kituo cha Polisi Doma	Mvomero na Kilosa	Doma	2,000,000				-	2,000,000	-	2007-2007
Darasa Kielezo	Kielezo	Kielezo	2,440,000	2,440,000			-	-		
Madarasa, Ofisi na choo Shule ya Msingi Kikoboga	Kilosa	Kikoboga	42,372,875	42,372,875			-	-	-	2007-2009

Samani Shule ya Sekondari Mikumi	Kilosa	Mikumi	7,980,000	7,980,000				-	-	-	2008-2008
Samani Kituo cha Yatima Mgolole	Morogoro	Bigwa	13,835,000	-	13,835,000			-	-	-	2008-2008
Zahanati (Awamu ya kwanza)	Kilosa	Ihombwe	97,500,000	-	97,500,000			-	-	-	2008-2011
Zahanati (Awamu ya kwanza)	Morogoro (V)	Nyarutanga	97,500,000	-	97,500,000			-	-	-	2008-2011
Shamba La Uyoga, Ufugaji wa nyuki na vitalu vya miti	Kilosa	Iakala	14,296,000	-		14,296,000		-	-	2,859,200	2009-2014
Hosteli ya Wasichana Shule ya Sekondari Kimamba (Awamu ya kwanza)	Kilosa	Kimamba (A)	50,000,000	50,000,000				-	-	-	2009-2010
Uchimbaji wa kisima cha maji Mkata	Mvomero	Mkata	26,670,000	-			26,670,000		-		2012-2013

